Attention: All who value and care for peace

From: OLEXANDER M. BUTSKO

Subject: More than 5,485,000 people murdered by Nazis and their collaborators on the temporarily occupied territory of the Ukraine...

THIS CAN'T BE FORGIVEN...

OLEXANDER BUTSKO

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UKRAINA SOCIETY
Kiev, 1988

"I COULD HAVE BEEN UNBORN..."

Scientists have calculated that the amount of nuclear weapons stockpiled to date is enough to destroy all forms of life on our planet many times over. Hence the awareness, in a steadily increasing number of people, that wars are suicidal in our age of missiles and other deadly means of mass destruction. All right, but didn't people think the same decades back, or maybe at the time of World War Two man's life didn't have the value it has now and the notion of peace wasn't cherished as much? Of course they did! The Second World War (1939-45) proved unmatched in history, considering its scale, manpower and material losses.

The hostilities enveloped most of Europe and took place in Asia, Africa, and across extensive areas, archipelagos and islands in the Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic and Indian oceans, as well as in the Mediterranean, Baltic, Black and many other seas. All told, WWII theaters of operations occupied a territory in excess of 22,000,000 sq. km., 5.5 times more than during the First World War (1914-18).

The main political and strategic missions of the past war proved accomplished on the continental theater of operations.

In Europe, the WWII hostilities encompassed 19 countries: Austria, Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Battles fought at the European theater of operations involved the largest WWII manpower contingents and materiel. It was also there that the heaviest manpower and equipment losses were suffered.

In Asia, combat actions proved to focus on Burma, Dutch East Indies (Indonesia), India, Indochina, China, Korea, Malaya, Thailand, the Philippines, and Japan.

In Africa, the WWII hostilities enveloped Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, British and Italian Somaliland, Sudan, Tunisia, and Ethiopia.

In Asia and Africa alike, WWII battles were mainly fought on thin strips, alongside coastal lines and those marking internal communication routes, or manifested themselves as sporadic combat operations engaging considerably smaller contingents and materiel, compared to Europe.

The Second World War left the American Continent literally untouched. Of the 22 American countries that declared war on Nazi Germany and her satellites, only the United States, Canada, Mexico and Brazil directly participated (i.e., with their armed forces) in the hostilities, to varying degrees.

The 1939-45 war became an encounter between armies numbering millions of men and officers, huge air force and naval contingents. A total of more than 110 million people were conscripted — 1.5 times more than during WWI.

Among the Anti-Hitler Coalition member states the largest contingents engaged belonged to the USSR, the U.S.A., Great Britain and China. In the Nazi bloc, the same was true of Germany, Japan and Italy.

World War II drew in its inferno four-fifths of the planet's population. It went down in history as the most devastating worldwide bloodshed. It was because of the imperialistic forces that people continued to die in mind-boggling numbers for six years, in various parts of the globe. World War Two's death toll went upwards of 50 million. Tens of millions were wounded and/or crippled for life. Civilians made up almost one half of the war casualties.

The war brought forth colossal material spendings and ruination. Money spent on the preparation and holding of all the wars historically recorded in the first half of the 20th century, also on postwar reconstruction projects, reached an astronomical sum: *4 trillion 700 thousand million dollars.* More than 85% — 4 trillion dollars — was claimed by WWII.

A considerable part of the war expenditures is explained by the damage inflicted on material values by the Third Reich's *Wehrmacht*, and by the Axis forces that did their best to ruin the USSR's national economy. In the Soviet Union this damage registered almost 41% of the material losses suffered by the other countries involved in the Second World War. As for the United States, it had actually sidestepped the holocaust, because its wartime damage equalled a comparatively mild sum of 1 billion 267 million dollars. It was less than 0.5% of the overall scourge experienced by the WWII warring states.

For me personally, the war ended almost satisfactorily. Judge yourself: out of the Soviet conscripts born 1922, 1923 and 1924, only three per cent returned from the front, among them my father. Sheer luck! I could have been unborn...*

Losses differ, as do contributions made to the common cause of Victory, and evaluations of different WWII battles. The same applies to approaches taken in comprehending the full import of the lessons taught us by the past war. Would you expect a resident of Philadelphia to properly explain a notion such as the Nazi "new order"? The answer is, hardly likely. Now suppose the same question were posed to any of the residents of Lviv in Ukraine?...

The State Extraordinary Commission set up to investigate into Nazi war crimes gathered enough data to establish that approximately 700,000 Soviet citizens had been exterminated in Lviv, Rava-Ruska, Zolochiv, Sokal, Yavoriv, Zholkva, Horodok, Brody, and in such administrative *rayon* districts of Lviv *Oblast* (Region) as Pidkamyanka, Novy Yarychiv and the urban-type settlement of Ivan Franko. Add here captives of Czech, Polish, Yugoslavian, Dutch, British, French and Italian origin, brought to Lviv from Germany's concentration camps.

Serhiy Kuzmin took part in the above investigations. Later he described the experience in Lviv after the city had been liberated by the Red Army:

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* In 1940, the USSR's population numbered 194.1 million; by 1946 the figures had dropped to 167 million. Considering the prewar population growth, the number ought to have reached 213 million. In other words, WWII cost us *46 million lives!*

"I'd never complained about my nerves. My friends and workmates thought I could keep myself under perfect control, no matter what. But there I found myself faced up with a hellish job. All of us there got so wound up, we felt our nerves could snap any second; we could neither eat nor sleep normally. Finally, I, a healthy 37-year-old male who had more than once looked death in his eye during the war, lost 16 kilos of weight on that job in Lviv — something I would've laughed at in the hardest of combats during WWII..."

"What makes you Russians remember the past war for so long?" This question, even though worded differently, is posed during almost every discussion between Soviet and foreign subjects, especially when the latter don't know much about Soviet history. *Russian* is, of course, the widest used adjective meaning each and everyone of the more than 100 peoples and nationalities inhabiting the USSR — Russians, Byelorussians, Ukrainians, Jews, and so on.

Personally, I've had to answer this question on more than one occasion, and every time I found myself thinking that one couldn't answer it in few words. It is true that we lost 20 million lives during WWII (and I mean only those killed). Germany lost approximately 13 million, including men and officers killed, missing in action and taken prisoner of war). Yes, our economic losses manifested themselves in astronomic figures... We do remember the heroism and selflessness of all those sons and daughters of our socialist homeland. We cherish the memory of all those millions of innocent victims of the Nazi onslaught. We shall never forget all those Nazi death camps, the ruins left in place of thriving towns and villages...

By the very same token, we have no right to forget about those individuals among us that turned traitor to their own nation, who helped the Nazis enforce the "new order" in almost every country occupied by the Third Reich. Their blood-covered tracks are found not only in Ukraine but also in Byelorussia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Austria, France...

Valuables and other property they looted in the course of various "actions" against the civilian population later ensured them a comfortable living and the reputation of solid, respectable citizens, "quiet neighbors" in Western

countries... These former SS-men, Nazi camp guards, policemen, hired thugs from the gangs of what became known as the *Ukrainska Povstanska Armiya* ("Ukrainian Insurgent Army," or UPA in short), hack writers with various "Ukrainian newspapers," published in Nazi-occupied territories, etc., try to act today "on behalf of the Ukrainian people," calling for a new "crusade" against the Soviet Union. These abominable characters stage boisterous campaigns in defense of some "good Ukrainian name." But does the Ukrainian people really need their "championing"? Why and against whom should their good name be defended — this unblemished reputation of all those millions of Ukrainians that fought the Nazis at the fronts of the Second World War, in partisan units, in the underground and behind the enemy lines? Why and against whom must the good name of millions of Ukrainians butchered down Gestapo, SD, OUN "Security Service" ("SB") torture chambers and behind the barbed wire of concentration camps be protected? Come to think of it, their good name does need protection — against precisely all those "defenders" that helped the Nazis deprive my people of its very national identity, and who currently try so hard to pose as champions of freedom and democracy. They are eager to "defend" this people the way they did decades back...

Immediately after Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union, a Ukrainian nationalist gang led by Petro Hutsal "butchered over fifty people" at the village of Zolota Sloboda (Lviv Region) within only one night, "among them Stefan Holovaty and his wife, Stefan Krushelnitsky with his wife and two children, eighteen-year-old youths Yaroslav Mandziy and Mikhailo Vozny. Also murdered were Ivan Zavodivsky, his wife and six young children; the 10-year-old son of Hanna Baran, and many others." *

The above atrocity took place in 1941. It was perpetrated by murderers posing as "liberators," even though the kind of "liberation" they brought was accompanied by terror, backed up by Nazi bayonets. Almost 45 years later the *International Herald Tribune* reported the "feats of arms" of the contemporary "freedom fighters." As

* After WWII, Petro Hutsal and his henchmen Hnat Ivaskiv and Volodymyr Papuha found refuge in the United States. Myron Kynal, another thug of the gang, settled comfortably in Canada.

I read that report, dispatched from far-off Angola, I shuddered at the thought that the techniques, goals, even the characters involved in 1941 and now, decades later, all looked strikingly the same, and that so did those backing up such "freedom fighters" during WWII and in our jet-nuclear age!...

Consider it yourself: "They came, several hundred strong, in the early morning hours, to this old Portuguese-built farming town in the rolling hills of north-central Angola, and caught the sleeping villagers by surprise...

"The attack on Camabatela began at 4:30 in the morning. By the time the guerillas left four hours later, 107 villagers lay dead, including the Methodist pastor Diogo Pascoal Antonio, and four of his children. Later, 13 of the 75 wounded who were taken to the hospital at Uige died from wounds inflicted by bullets, machetes and knives.

"The February 8, 1985, massacre at Camabatela was the work of guerillas fighting under the banner of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA."

Back in 1941, similar assignments were carried out by terrorists fighting under the banner of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, or OUN * which even now campaigns for the "liberation" of Ukraine.

Therefore, we simply cannot afford to forget our past! Besides, the surrounding world constantly reminds us of the presence of followers of misanthropic Nazi ideology, characters still determined to elbow their way up the Western hierarchical ladder, even if it means treading on the dead bodies of fellow countrymen.**

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* Founded in Vienna (Austria, 1929), financially supported by German imperialism. After the Nazis came to power, the OUN HQ was transferred to Germany.

** Here I consider it appropriate to mention that even prior to unleashing the Second World War Hitler frequently spoke of "self-determination," "human rights," "Bolshevik-oppressed nations," and the "Red threat."

"Hypocrites, impostors vile,
Curs'd by God for all your guile!
'Tis your neighbor's hide you love,
Not his soul, which soars above."

(From Taras Shevchenko's *The Caucasus*)

NO LAW, RIGHTS, OR MORALS

"The very notion of *fascism* implies *nationalism* in the first place... Its [fascism's — **O.B.**] source of origin lies in the national instinct, national spirit and national consciousness." These words belong to Mykola Stsiborsky, one of the Ukrainian nationalist ideologues.* This formula, however, can be clarified and made to conform more to reality by way of certain "amendments," trifle as they might seem. Thus, the adjective "Ukrainian" should be placed in front of the nouns "fascism" and "nationalism" (even though this addition would be taken as an insult by my people, because "Ukrainian nationalism" has never been *national*, and because the Ukrainian people has never entertained any illusions as to all those identifying themselves as "Ukrainian nationalists").

Back in 1946, Dmytro Manuilsky ** wrote, "Completely estranged from their people, the Ukrainian nationalists gradually turned into a gang of traitors, spies, saboteurs and criminal terrorists who recognized neither law, rights, nor morals. There isn't an intelligence service in the West for which these characters haven't worked. They have collaborated with the Nazi Gestapo, the bourgeois Polish Secret Police, the Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian counterpart agencies; they were prepared to serve everywhere, and everyone, so long as they received good money and adequate support..."

Nor is it surprising or coincidental that one is stunned by the variety of appellations assumed by different Ukrainian nationalist organizations, groups and factions, both "have-beens" and currently active ones (e.g., the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists; the Ukrainian Central Committee; the Ukrainian National Association;

* He and Omelyan Senyk-Hrybivsky, another OUN (Melnyk) functionary, were killed by OUN (Bandera) terrorists in Nazi-occupied Zhitomir (August 30, 1941).

** Dmytro Manuilsky (1883-1959), Ukraine's noted political figure; Minister of Foreign Affairs (1944-52); Academician, Ukr. SSR Academy of Sciences (since 1945).

the Ukrainian National Council, also all those "march groups," the Nazi-formed battalions *Nachtigall* and *Roland*, the "First Ukrainian Division of the People's Army," also known as the *Waffen SS Division "Galizien"* [SS Halychyna Division]; *Bukovinsky Kurin*; Ukrainian-SS death camp guard units posted at Treblinka, Sobibor, and Auschwitz, plus the "Auxiliary Police," propaganda, and other parts of the huge Nazi occupation machine) *... Such is a far from complete listing of "independent" nationalist bodies faithfully on the payrolls of Nazi clandestine agencies during the years of preparation for and holding of the Second World War.

Ukrainian nationalism as a political doctrine has been marked by ill-controlled militant moods from the very outset. These moods have been based on truly maniacal ideas. The following are only some of them, which I thought relevant and worth mentioning here, so as to expose their genuine misanthropic character.

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"The Russians, Poles, Hungarians and Jews are enemies of our people. Ukraine is for Ukrainians, so you must chase out of her all these ill-wishers..."

(From the first "Program Document" of the nationalist Ukrainian People's Party, founded in 1902)

"An independent Ukraine means having Charles XII on the left bank of the Dnieper; it means having the armies of Hindenburg and Hohenzollern in Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, and Odessa."

(From "The Principles of Our Policy" by Dmytro Dontsov, one of the Ukrainian nationalist ideologues, published in Vienna, Austria, in 1921; p. 76)

"Words about what is 'right,' [those about] 'justice' and 'pacifism' fall on our deaf ear, just as the slogans about 'humanism' and 'democracy' are nothing but empty phraseology. We want to rid ourselves of this verbiage the way the viper sheds its skin come every spring."

(*Zahrava*, April 1923)

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* In the occupied administrative districts and regions of Ukraine alone the Nazis published some 150 daily and weekly newspapers and magazines, whose editorial staff was made up almost entirely of Ukrainian nationalists.

"Ukrainian nationalism must be prepared to employ every means in the struggle against communism, not excluding mass physical extermination, even if millions of human beings, physical entities, were its victims."

(*Meta,* April 17, 1932)

"As soon as the nationalist revolution reigned supreme in Germany, signs of political transformation appeared. This triumph must be considered as the most important political development in the year 1933. Italian fascism as such could not give a good enough guarantee that the world nationalist revolution would emerge triumphant. Hitlerism, however, is the second link in the chain of events, evidence that new ideas transforming the old world with its senile fragility and express decay in the form of internationalism are acting full blast."

(*Nash Klich,* July 30, 1933)

"At present, the task of our young intellectuals should consist in trying to occupy the front ranks... of such youthful killers, their eyes having that 'gleam of a beast unrestrained' in them."

(From Olena Telyha's article "Strength Through Happiness," carried by *Visnyk,* 1937, b. 9)

"There is now a sociopolitical system which is developing the world over: in one country it manifests itself as fascism, in another as Hitlerism, and we name it here as nationalism."

(*Nash Klich,* June 3, 1938)

"Great Germany has no ambition against anybody, in the first place because this great nation does not need it, and, secondly, because the Germans respect other peoples and even struggle for their existence."

(From March 1939 issue of the Bulletin of the so-called Ukrainian Press Service)

"I shall request that you, Esteemed Ladies and Gentlemen, do remember that we received the opportunity to manifest the activities of our community thanks to the

kind permission of the German authorities. We shall remember that we are enjoying the hospitality of a foreign country; so let us express our gratitude to it in full! I want you all to rise and loudly to proclaim the word 'Glory!' to Germany and her Führer. Long Live Germany! Long Live Adolf Hitler! (At this everyone in the audience rose and sang the German national anthem)."

(From an account of the magazine *Nation im Aufbruch* / October 25, 1940, p. 1 / on Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky's speech in front of the so-called Ukrainian Community in Germany)

"On these first days of the war [i.e., the time Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union], when the Soviet Army is staunch and persevering in keeping its positions, the OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] does not take part in any armed campaigns. At this hour it is only working to step up its propaganda among the troops in both subversive and positive terms, intensifying the creation of its organization cells, preparing its organization strength in a more active and enthusiastic manner, gearing these efforts toward an armed uprising. Concrete plans are being under way, providing for manpower and [combat] techniques required to overtake political power; steps are being taken to organize the armed forces, the militia, [local] administrations, economy, propaganda, and culture."

(From a document titled "Struggle and Activities of the OUN During the War: Political Directives"; May 1941)

"The newly founded Ukrainian State will closely cooperate with National-Socialist Germany which is creating a new order in Europe and the world under the leadership of the Führer Adolf Hitler..."

(From the "Act of Proclamation of the Ukrainian State," * made public by the Banderists on June 30, 1941, in Lviv, after the city had been occupied by the *Wehrmacht*)

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* The nationalists received the text of the "Act" from representatives of German clandestine agencies in Cracow, on June 14, 1941. In early July the Nazis, overjoyed with the effective progress of the *Drang nach Osten* campaign, disbanded Yaroslav Stetsko's "independent administration." Still, even this obviously unfriendly gesture didn't change the attitude of the nationalists to their masters.

"Some local elements hate us for our cooperation with Germany. We are proud of this cooperation... and are sure that the New Order created by Adolf Hitler shall reign supreme in Europe and throughout the world on the ruins of the degenerate ideologies."

(*Ukrainski Shchodenni Visti*, July 26, 1941)

"People who oppose actions of those fighting against the Soviet Union are irresponsible. On the contrary, they must sacrifice all for the Germans' triumph."

(From August 1941 "Communication Appeal" by Andrew Melnyk, one of the OUN top figures)

"Now that the Jews, who have been cared for so parentally by Poland, and who received even more votes and power under the Bolsheviks, will live exclusively within their ghettos; now it will be possible to uphold the natural economic development, growth and prosperity of the Galician towns. Besides, these Galician towns, mostly polluted by Jews, and kept so untidy, will henceforth receive the best opportunity to become clean; their appearances — some of them so badly unkempt — will change for the better."

(*Holos*, December 30, 1941)

"We assure Your Excellence that the ruling circles of Ukraine are prepared to cooperate with Germany even more closely, so as to keep up the struggle against our common foe through the combined efforts of the German and the Ukrainian people, and to establish a genuinely new order in Ukraine and all over Eastern Europe."

(From a message the Uniate Church hierarchs and top Ukrainian nationalist leaders forwarded to Hitler on January 14, 1942)

"The German Army is engaged in valorous battles against the Bolshevik hordes, despite the severe frosts of this northern winter...

"Besides the Germans, Ukrainians, too, have contributed and continue to supply some of their warm clothes which are so badly needed by the German warriors; in this manner the Ukrainians strive to show their gratitute

to all those that not only liberated Ukraine from the Bolshevik yoke but also continue to defend her, standing up courageously against the Bolshevik onslaught."

(*Ukrainske Slovo,* February 4, 1942)

"The day of Final Victory is at hand. Before long, the trumpets of the German warriors will sing the joyous song of victory all over the world."

(*Volyn,** March 29, 1942)

"Don't let a Jew enter your home, for that Jew is your worst enemy! All a Jew desires is to cheat you and secure himself an easy life at the expense of your toil. Beware of the Jews, because they spread disease with their own dirt."

(*Ridna Zemlya,*** May 17, 1942)

"It is small wonder, therefore, that the Jewish-influenced ruling circles of the United States received the Second World War with such joy and are now pouring oil on its horrible fire, bringing tortures (and death) to all nations.

"It is equally apparent that the most cherished dream of Roosevelt and his Jewish aides lies in defeating National-Socialist Germany where the destruction of all Jews, this greatest hazard to both our new present and future realities, has been determined as the key slogan of her [political] program."

(*Nova Ukraina,* July 19, 1942)

"The American people must pay now with this war precisely because the United States, with its Jew-corrupted President Roosevelt, turned into a real paradise for the Jews. Awakening will also take place in that country; it will be fatal to the Jews. England will also perish be-

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* Stepan Skrypnyk was the founder and editor of this newspaper. At present he is known as Metropolitan Mstyslav among the Ukrainians in the West.

** This pro-Nazi newspaper, published in *Wehrmacht*-occupied Lviv, was edited by Julian Tarnovych who found refuge in Canada after WWII.

cause of her Jewish rulers, particularly now that she has allied herself to Jewish Bolshevism... A new Europe shall be free from all Jews... The sooner the Jewish problem is solved in the European countries, the better for them."

(*Volyn,* September 12, 1942)

"All able-bodied people must go to work to Germany, where they will get appropriate wages for their work, will see new lands and new methods of work, and will learn to work on a European scale."

(From the declaration made by Archbishop Polikarp of Nazi-occupied Lutsk for *Zaslavsky Visnyk,* March 14, 1943).

"You should exert all your efforts for the victory over Bolshevism. In Germany you should hold high the banner of honor, always remembering your mission, and behave yourself accordingly. You are not going to Germany alone. Hundreds of thousands have gone before you. May God bless your work."

(From the speech of Volodymyr Kubijovych, former Chairman of the Nazi-inspired Ukrainian Central Committee, delivered before the youth conscripted for slave labor in Germany; *Lvivski Visti,* April 15, 1943)

"My children! Take rifles in your hands, and together with the brave German soldier, destroy the Soviets. I am sending my two sons to the SS Division. Follow my example, send your sons to the German Army, because it is the only way of overcoming the Communists. Fathers and mothers, my faithful parishioners, spare nothing, not even our children, in helping our Victory. Those who do otherwise shall inflict upon themselves heavenly wrath."

(From a sermon read by the Rev. Yaroslav Pasichynsky at the Church of the Transfiguration, village of Hrimno, Lviv Region, July 1943)

"To be true to Adolf Hitler as the Führer and Commander-in-Chief of the German Armed Forces.

"To faithfully serve Adolf Hitler as the Führer of Great Germany.

"To remain loyal, for the rest of my life, to Adolf Hitler as the Great Führer of new Europe."

(From the Oath of Allegiance, sworn by men joining the SS Halychyna Division)

"Given the present military situation, it is clearly apparent that any attempt at fighting on both sides at the same time, or staying on the proverbial crossroads, waiting to see which side will win, is utterly hopeless.

"There is only one correct pathway to follow! This pathway is being laid open by the German sword! It is to this road that the Galician population should keep with unswerving diligence."

(*Stanislavske Slovo,* March 12, 1944)

"Among the key principles of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was never to act against German interests or the German State. Although there were separate cases of sabotage or, perhaps, even murders of Germans, these excesses never took place on instruction from the leaders... of OUN, but were arbitrary acts on the part of some OUN bodies or separate Ukrainians, driven by personal motives and seeking revenge."

(The above is an excerpt from a strictly confidential discussion between Ivan Hryniokh * and B. Pappe, an officer of the Gestapo; March 1944)

"It is even harder to realize today, being aware of this unprecedented in history decay of human spirit, that British, Americans and their Jewish Bolshevik allies, 'humane' and even 'Christian' slogans on their lips, are bringing death and ruins to Europe. The air gangsters are blessed in their criminal endeavors by Christian shepherds and bishops in Britain and the States."

(*Holos,* April 16, 1944)

"All the 'unsteady' elements will be removed from the departments... Thorough-going purges will be carried out.

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* Ivan Hryniokh, agent of the *Abwehr* Nazi military intelligence; recipient of an "Iron Cross"; chaplain with the *Nachtigall* Battalion; one of the "Ukrainian Insurgent Army" ranking officers; found refuge in the U.S.A. after WWII.

Only ideologically reliable ('stable') elements will remain on staff."

(From a secret directive issued by the OUN-UPA leadership, June 1, 1944)

"A defeated Germany, using an old saying, is not worth a penny to the Ukrainian nationalists. However, even then an armed struggle against the Germans would not be expedient."

(*Ideja i Tchyn,* June 1944)

"...the war will continue, until Germany emerges triumphant, together with Europe; until the dark forces all vanish, and until Bolshevism and British-American imperialism are turned into dust."

(*Ridna Zemlya,* June 16, 1944)

"That system which currently prevails in Germany is the guarantee that Germany will come out victorious after this decisive battle, as will all those who have sincerely, and not hypocritically, followed in her footsteps and supported her cause.

"True to our only friend, fortified by our unshakable belief in the ultimate victory, we shall valiantly march forward under the banners of the Swastika and the *Tryzub* ('Trident')."

(*Ukrainets,* September 13, 1944)

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In January 1944, Hans Frank, Nazi-appointed Governor General of the occupied Polish and Western-Ukrainian territories, later to be named among the worst Third Reich's war criminals and executed under the Nuremberg verdicts, declared: "If we should win the war, then in my opinion, the Poles and the Ukrainians, and all others in the vicinity, could be transformed into ground meat." This isn't empty phraseology or the result of unrestrained imagination of a brazen racist. Here one finds yet another confirmation of Nazi Germany's ultimate political targets in its *Drang nach Osten* campaign.

Were the Ukrainian nationalists aware of all this? Most certainly they were! Their leaders understood only too well every instruction and program directive they received from their Nazi masters. The nationalists knew all this, and still they turned traitor to their own Ukrainian people. They served the Nazi tormentors of their nation as though they were their most dedicated lackeys, which they were! They tortured their fellow countrymen and took part in other atrocities, trying hard to match their Gestapo instructors and overlords. Evidence of their treacherous workings is found in the bloody tracks left by these abominable characters...

Hundreds of Soviet patriots were caught and tortured to death at the Nazi counterintelligence station in Zhitomir, known as "P" *Sonder* ("Special") Staff headed by Holub, a sworn nationalist who did his best to harm his own Ukrainian people while being all set on ruthlessly exterminating every "communistic element" in Ukraine. It so happened that as many as seventy Soviet underground activists of Potiyivka District fell into their hands, including I. Buhaichenko, Secretary of the Underground District Committee of the Communist Party. The man sufferered inhuman tortures for eight days and died after the Ukrainian Nazis buried him alive somewhere...

Kievites destined to survive the horrible period of Nazi occupation shall never forget the endless columns of thousands of Jews herded by Nazi guards to the site of execution. Those that could take a closer look at the guards might recall having seen on more than one occasion traitors and thugs from what was then known as the "Auxiliary Police." The 23rd Ukrainian "Volunteer" Battalion, commanded by *SS Hauptsturmführer* Rihychnyk, proved especially active in carrying out such heinous missions, and to think that this unit represented only a small part of the dedicated assistants of the Nazi hangmen!...

Every time I recall the hair-raising crimes of those enemies of mankind I shudder at the thought of Treblinka. At that Nazi death camp "naked men, women and children were sent on their way to the gas chambers after being informed they were going to have a bath. At first, they were even ordered to hold 1 zloty each, presumably the money for entrance to the bath-rooms, so people would believe it.

"Inmates were marched inside the chambers with lifted hands, so there would be room for more, and children were tossed on their heads.

"SS-man Zepp Heitreider was an expert at killing infants. He grabbed them by the feet and smashed their heads against the fence. According to witness accounts, putting inmates to death inside gas chambers lasted 15 minutes.

"Characteristically, there were 'institutions' at the camp meant to deceive the victims as to its actual designation. Thus, a fake railroad station was built. It had signs 'Cafeteria,' 'Waiting Room,' 'Tickets,' even mileposts and pointers giving directions to a railroad junction, and to the 'East'.".

"Victims from all countries of Europe were brought to Treblinka. Witnesses testify that during cloth-sorting they saw even English passports and Cambridge diplomas. Among the material evidence pertinent to the case are a certain number of coins discovered during excavations at Treblinka, including small change of Polish, Soviet, German, Austrian, Czech, Greek, Belgian, French and U.S. denominations." Among those that assisted the Nazi hangmen at Treblinka were dozens of traitors of the Ukrainian people like John Demjaniuk and Feodor Fedorenko.

"...If you were asked to sacrifice
Your mother for a hunk of tainted sausage,
You'd hand her over to his sweaty bed..."

(Taras Shevchenko. "P.S.")

CRAVING FRESH BLOOD

No one has ever been able to estimate exactly how many of the more than 5.5 million citizens killed during WWII in Ukraine perished at the ruthless hands of Ukrainian nationalist butchers. Nor is one likely to expect this statistic to do so, first because it is technically impossible, and secondly because it isn't necessary. Come to think of it, even a single human life cut short so brutally is more than enough, let alone hundreds of thousands, even millions!...

In light of such formidable figures one is bound to adopt an altogether different view of all those nationalist "program" declarations, made not only when the Nazi occupiers were busy enforcing their "new order" in Ukraine. One is likely to arrive at special conclusions considering what the Nazis had to declare even before they came to power in Germany. Here is a convincing example: "We shall be merciless on that great day which will surely come... There shall be mercy for neither the young nor old." (*Rozbudova Natsii,* November 1930)

More than a decade later my nation would have to pay with its blood to fully comprehend the meaning of these words.

The fact remains that this and other similar declarations, made by Ukrainian nationalists, proved supplemented with actual deeds. The nationalists had spent more than one year getting theoretically prepared for that grossly treacherous act against their own people. Before the Second World War, the Ukrainian nationalist periodicals in the West published countless reports on "feats of arms" performed by terrorists affiliated to the OUN and other nationalist groups. Thus, the Lviv-based newspaper *Dilo* proved extremely frank when on April 30, 1933, it wrote: "The Ukrainian fascist groups gain strength in Eastern Galicia as well as in other lands, also among Ukrainian emigrès, especially among the young people... Hitler's anti-Semitism inspired the Ukrainian fascists. In the last two weeks Ukrainian fascists atta-

cked Jewish stores in some villages in Eastern Galicia and smashed window panes in houses where Jews lived." *

The following describes how the OUN terrorists greeted the coming of the *Wehrmacht* to separate villages in Lviv Region.

At the village of Sukhodoly they butchered Repet, Chairman of the Village Soviet. They cut off his nose and ears, gouged out his eyes and dragged the body through the village. Labas, Secretary of the Village Soviet, was also murdered.

At the village of Hayi they killed with axes collective farmers Slabitsky and Blashchishyn, Borovyi, the *kolkhoz's* production team leader, and a Komsomol member named Lysyi. Havrylo Kmet, Chairman of the Collective Farm Board, was led across the village carrying a red banner and was severely beaten. After that the nationalist thugs gouged out his eyes and chopped him into pieces.

The Ukrainian nationalists remained devout servants of their Nazi masters, even though they were well aware of the latter's policy of genocide and numerous facts showing their true intentions. They did so under the false slogan of "Free Ukraine," which isn't surprising, because they had always proved — and are still — zealous assistants of the enemies of the Ukrainian people, hoping to make this people adopt exactly that which it decidedly rejected in December 1917 when Soviet power reigned supreme in Ukraine.

Undisguised treachery and venality are the essence of their political ambitions. Countless examples could be cited to this effect!

* * *

The year 1919. "At number 55 in our street, I saw an act of pure vandalism. The furniture in every room was damaged or broken by sword cuts or blows from an axe.

* Five and a half years following the events in Eastern Galicia (Halychyna), the date of November 9, 1938, went down in history as the "Crystal Night" on which the notorious pogrom took place, signifying the quick completion of "Aryanization," whereby the Nazis had all Jewish property handed over to the "Aryan authorities." In its course the Nazis burned and ruined 177 synagogues, 7,500 stores, and ruthlessly dealt with tens of thousands of innocent people.

In one of the rooms, a whole family, father, mother and a little girl, were lying in a pool of blood, their bodies terribly mutilated, their hands torn and cut away from the bodies by sword cuts. The faces of those martyrs were covered with wounds. Is it necessary to add that the poor little girl had been violated before she was killed?" *

(From the testimony of Charles Jacobowitz, Secretary to the Belgian Consulate in Kiev and a witness of Petlura's pogroms in 1919)

1922. "From Jewish homes, village cabins, cellars and barns one could hear desperate shrieks and helpless shouts for help. No one was spared, neither the old nor young. Infants were smashed against walls, mothers were raped and killed. Young girls were violated and crippled. Communists were tortured with special gusto. This picture shall never fade from the memory of those that saw it."

(From the recollections of a participant in the struggle against the nationalist gangs of Otaman Halaka in Chernihiv Region; journal *Litopys Revoljutsii* ["Annals of the Revolution"], 1929, No. 5-6, p. 231)

1923. A foiled attempt to rob the government treasury in Cracow.

1924. An UVO gang staged an armed attack on the General Post Office in Lviv and got away with 92,000 zlotys.

1925. The hold-up of a mail coach in Bogorodchany gave UVO 56,000 zlotys, while in Dolyna 7,000 zlotys was taken from a safe belonging to the regional administrative offices.

1928. The robbery of post offices in Lviv, Kalush, Dolyna and in the village of Dunayiv.

1930. The hold-up of a mail coach near the town of Bibrka in which the guard was shot dead. The OUN mobsters got away with 26,000 zlotys.

1931. OUN members robbed a Jewish bank in Borislav, a post office in Truskavets, mail coaches near Birche and in Pechenizhin.

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* According to the London *Times* (August 5, 1919), "a favourite game" of Petlura's butchers "appears to have been to place a number of Jews in a line and see how many could be killed with one bullet."

1932. The OUN mafia robbed a post office in Horodok, Ivano-Frankivsk Region, and pocketed more than 3,000 zlotys.*

1933. Andrei Mailov, Secretary of the Soviet Consulate in Lviv, fell prey to an OUN terroristic attack.

1934. In the village of Dvirtsi, Zhovkiv District, thugs acting on orders of the OUN National Executive, brutally tortured and murdered M. Biletsky, local blacksmith and leader of the Communist Party of Western Ukraine cell. The nationalist killers burst into his house, slashed a cross on his face and then beheaded him.

1934. OUN terrorists assassinated the Polish Internal Affairs Minister Peracki.

"If the fertile Ukraine, the Urals and Siberia were in German hands, the German people would live in happiness and prosperity, and the country [Germany] would turn into paradise on earth, whereas now the German people must struggle so hard for its life."

(From Hitler's speech at a Nazi Party congress in Nuremberg; September 15, 1936)

1937. The *Abwehr* stepped up contacts with the OUN, established back in 1925.

1939. The German Supreme Command instructed Canaris to organize an "insurgent movement" in Galician Ukraine, aimed at destroying Jews and Poles.

August 31, 1939. A group of nationalist saboteurs carried out a subversive mission at the railroad station of Pidmonastyrsk, near Ternopil, to disrupt the transfer of Polish troops to the West.

September 1939. "The group of armed OUN storm troopers, headed by Prof. Lev Shankovsky,** who was a specialist in military affairs, surrounded and arrested 500 Polish soldiers...*** The OUN military units clashed

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* This operation was masterminded by Roman Shukhevych, an agent of the *Abwehr*, subsequently recipient of an "Iron Cross"; still later officer at the *Nachtigall* Battalion, and finally C in C of the so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

** He found refuge in the U.S.A. after the war; worked as editor of an anti-Soviet periodical.

*** Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. It was thus the Second World War began.

with Polish police and retreating Polish troops in almost every district."

(P. Mirchuk. *An Outline of History of the OUN*, Munich, 1968)

Late September 1939. "A gang of nationalists brought two cartfuls of firearms, abandoned by retreating Polish troops, to the village of Drishchiv... The bandits distributed the arms and organized a bloody massacre of helpless Polish inhabitants, killing 22 Poles in a single night. Among the victims were 35-year-old Maria Zak, 3-year-old Mykola Zak, 2-year-old Anna Zak; 35-year-old Palazka Buczkowska and her 7-year-old son Petro, and Stefan Mazurek, aged 18 months."

(Klim Dmytruk. *Without a Homeland*, Kiev, 1984, p. 26)

Summer 1940. "The German Intelligence Service sent into Ukraine a Petlurist agent named Taras Borovets ('Taras Bulba') to organize in Rovno Region armed bands of Ukrainian nationalists which would begin subversive activities in the Red Army rear as soon as Germany began the war."

(V. Cherednichenko. *Collaborationists*. Kiev, 1975, p. 28—29)

July 7, 1940. "A group of OUN members threw a hand grenade into a movie theater in Lviv, wounding and killing 26 persons, among them women and children."

(Klim Dmytruk. *Without a Homeland*. p. 27)

"Plitko, Shvidky, Sukhatsky, and I took part in the killing of village activist Dmytro Kuts. Along with other members of our group, I participated in raids on shops in the village of Kovalivka and Hrihoriv. In Kovalivka we broke into a safe that had 10,000 rubles. Part of the money we divided among ourselves, and the rest went to the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists."

(From the testimony of Ivan Kulchitsky, member of an OUN gang headed by Danilo Plitko)

Winter 1940-41. The legion *Nachtigall* was formed at an army training camp in Neuhammer and included into the *Brandenburg* Battalion. To recruit people into this legion, Bandera visited several POW camps for Poles to enlist Ukrainian volunteers. The legion was placed under the command of *Abwehr's Oberleutnant* A. Herzner. Roman Shukhevych was second-in-command. Political

control over the legionnaires was exercised by T. Oberländer.

Simultaneously, in the outskirts of Vienna, a similar legion, *Roland*, was formed.

Just before the attack against the Soviet Union the Nazis formed march groups (or "task forces"), made up of propagandists and canvassers from among the Ukrainian nationalists. They were to enter Ukraine together with the German Army and use their knowledge of the Ukrainian language, customs and traditions. These OUN "task forces" also were to organize OUN cells and with the Nazis' consent draw up a police force and bodies of occupation authority consisting of OUN members.

May 5, 1941. "After one of the bandits [Prusak] died in a shootout with Red Army men, Anna Boritsyak, a friend of mine, said, 'Good thing Prusak will no longer bring harm to the people. He's killed lots of innocent humans.' Mikhailo Kozak, brother of the [nationalist] gang leader, heard this and reported it to Vasyl Kozak. On the night of May 4-5, the bandits dragged Anna Boritsyak out of her house, tied her to a tree and began stabbing her. They slit her throat and cut off her nose. The thugs inflicted twenty wounds on her, stabbing her so she would surely bleed to death."

(From a written statement made by Rozalia Stankevych)

On **June 22, 1941,** Nazi Germany treacherously invaded the Soviet Union. The 1941-45 Great Patriotic War of the Soviet nation against the Nazi aggressor began.

June 1941. "Once the Germans appeared, the *Boonies* * crawled out of their secret holes and began to hunt for people. They caught my husband in Tysmennytsia, and herded him to Vilshanytsia, humiliating and beating him on the way. They burned his hair and brought him in barely alive. At night he was made to suffer fresh tortures. In the morning, our son Mikhas (he had just turned 8) came running.

* The "street name" of the Levandovsky family at the village of Vilshanytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk Region. The three brothers — Myroslav, Sava and Olexiy — were members of the OUN, served for German police and Gestapo during WWII, taking part in killings of peaceful civilians; found refuge in Canada after the war.

"'Mom!' he shouted, panting. 'There's dad's leg lying where they bury dead cattle!'

"I grabbed the daughter and we ran there; only we didn't get far because Myroslav of the *Boonies* and others jumped me. They beat me and pushed me away from the place. They didn't allow me to bury Dmytro or any of the other martyrs. Stray dogs must've preyed on the bodies of our close and dear ones."

(From the testimony of Julia Karatutna; *Yikhnie Spravzhnie Oblychya* ["Their True Face"], Kiev, 1974, p. 7-8)

"On the night of **June 29-30, 1941,** Ivan Hrytsiuk, the newly appointed Ukrainian Nazi Commandant, led his nationalist subordinates to the home of Hanna Hrytsiuk. She was the prettiest woman at the village and he hated her because she had turned him down, a 'full-blooded Ukrainian' as he was, and had married a Pole instead...

"Shouting 'Now the Soviets are gone, that's what you get from me!', the bandit killed the young woman (she had been delivered of a baby only a short while back) with two shots through the breast".*

(*Post Imeni Yaroslava Halana* ["Yaroslav Halan Outpost"], Book 15, Lviv, 1985, p. 84)

July 3, 1941. "We saw trenches 5 m. deep and 20 m. wide. They were filled with men, women and children, mostly Jews. Every trench contained some 60-80 persons. We could hear their moans and shrieks as grenades exploded among them. On both sides of the trenches stood some 12 men dressed in civilian clothes. They were hurling grenades down the trenches... Later, officers of the Gestapo told us that those men were Banderists."

(From an article by Otto Korfes, former Nazi general, carried by *Mittei Lungsblad*, No. 11, 1959)

July 10, 1941. "10-B Mission accomplished in Khotyn. Most of the leading Soviet Party and civil intellectual elements, along with Jewish propagandists, teachers, lawyers and rabbies, apprehended and dealt with accordingly, with help from local Ukrainian informants..."

(An excerpt from a report filed by the 10-B Einsatzkommando)

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* Ivan Hrytsiuk, Commandant of the "German Auxiliary Police" in Loyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Region; found refuge in England after WWII.

"In the **summer of 1941,** Dmytro Sachkivsky,* Nazi Ukrainian Police Chief in Kolky of Volyn Region, alerted his men to stage a round-up at Kolky. On his orders several dozen residents, among them women, children and elders, were forced to gather on a meadow.

"'On your knees!' Sachkivsky ordered them.

"The people obliged warily, expecting something terrible to happen.

"'Now eat this grass! Graze!' The senior Ukrainian Nazi policeman was furious. He whipped his victims with a cleaning rod. Children began to cry, women and elders begged for mercy. The Commandant paid no heed. Human sufferings were a special pleasure to him.

"'So you've had your grub, you Jew cows,' he would shout now and then. 'Go drink from the river!'

"The victims were herded to the Styr and forced into the river. There they stood, neck-deep, under a shower of blows from the guards. This torture continued for some time and then the people were hauled out and taken to the bridge. Benzion Stanker, an 80-year-old man, couldn't stand on his feet any longer after all the physical strain and humiliation. Sachkivsky fired at him. The old man clutched his chest and fell, writhing in the sand on the road.

"'Finish me off! Oh God, finish me off!' he cried hoarsely.

"'Jew bastard, you want an easy death,' replied Sachkivsky. 'You'll die before the evening yourself.'"

(From *Kryvavykh Kayiniv Pechat* ["Bloody Cains' Brand"], Kiev, 1980, p. 274)

"Twenty-five million German colonists and people of kindred nationalities will be settled in the Ukraine. They should not fear hardships, because the heavy work will be performed by Ukrainians."

(From an official Nazi propaganda broadcast early during WWII)

Autumn 1941. "Atrocious killings of civilian citizens... took place on Nyzhniy Val St. in Kiev. I heard about this

* He fled to and found refuge in Canada after the war.

tragedy (Kabaida * was among its key perpetrators) from some of the residents of that street. They also told me about his henchmen, policemen Ustimenko, Yushchenko, and Baraniuk. Ordered by Kabaida, they committed acts of violence on Nyzhniy Val. Jews were their victims. The butchers split their heads with spades. Yushchenko singlehandedly buried a young Jewess alive. Her last words were, 'I'll die but the day will come and others will avenge my death.'

"Trampling the bodies of dying Jews with his heavy *Wehrmacht* boots, Baraniuk shouted, 'I'll bury one hundred Jews and I'll have one hundred coats!' "

(From *Katy Skhovalys za Okeanom* ["Hangmen Hid Across the Ocean"], Kiev, 1965, p. 22)

"After torturing to death and shooting hundreds of Soviet people, Ukrainians and Russians alike, the German fascist bandits exterminated almost every Jewish resident of the city during the early days of occupation. This was done in accordance with a plan drawn up by the German fascist authorities. On October 9, 1941, the entire Jewish populace was ordered to wear special signs and elect from among themselves elders, and to make lists of Jews of every residential district. On October 12, they were told to wear all their jewelry, also false teeth made of gold. On October 16, every Jew of the city was locked up within the building of a former military barracks. On the morning of October 18, all were shot on the premises of a farm warehouse, out of town. The same lot befell every gypsy resident of the city. The massacre climaxed in the total destruction of Jewish wives and children of Ukrainians and Russians...

"The Gestapo and the police abused and mistreated women in every way. Wulf, Chief of the Gestapo, introduced the notorious 'first night' feudal privilege which was put to extensive use among the Gestapo inmates. Thus, a woman named K., resident of Kalmiuska St., was arrested by the police and charged with concealing her Jewish parentage. She was told she would be released if she paid 15,000 rubles. The woman didn't have the mo-

* Chief of the Nazi "Auxiliary Police" in occupied Kiev. After the war, fled to Australia under the name of Zhukovsky.

ney. It was then three policemen took her to a barn and raped her there. Many other facts of as sinister violence could be cited...

"All these acts of violence and criminal conduct on the part of the Gestapo and police were committed under the supervision of Wulf, Chief of the Gestapo, and those at the head of the so-called 'Auxiliary Criminal [Investigations] Department,' led by a traitor named Berdychevsky."

(From the "Act on the Atrocities and Crimes of the German-fascist Occupiers at the City of Mariupol," Central State Archives of the Ukr. SSR, f. 3538, b. 2, c. 62, p. 1-6)

"When they were leading the Jews to where they were going to shoot them, a pretty young girl ran up to Shpak.

" "Oh come, Anton, what are you doing? Don't you remember we went to school together, you used to carry my bag?'

" 'Shut up, you kike bitch,' roared Shpak,* raised his gun and shot the girl right in the face."

(*Their True Face,* Part III, Kiev, 1978, p. 55-56)

March 25, 1942. "During the Jewish action in Lviv the First Commissariat brought in 500 Jews, the Second Commissariat — 238, the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth delivered 510, 240, 600 and 160 Jews respectively, a total of 2,248. In April 1942, in compliance with an order issued by the Commandant of Lviv Colonel Bauch, 6 thousand Jews were executed on the military rifle range."

(From a report by Regional Police Commandant Volodymyr Pituley)

June 1942. "On one morning, police herded a group of 12 blood-covered victims out of the precinct in Vilshany and took them to the precinct in Derhachi, Kharkiv Region. The captives didn't stay there for long. All were hanged several days later, with three persons being exe-

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* Anton Shpak, Deputy Chief of the Nazi "Auxiliary Police" in Bila Tserkva. After WWII he hid in Canada under the name of Anatole Bilotserkirvsky.

cuted on every consecutive day. The acutal putting to death was performed by the local policemen Hres, Kurbak, Taran, Chief of the Police Zinchenko, and his second-in-command Shovkoplyas. Every time the deadly noose was slipped round the victim's neck by the 'top hangman' V. Bezruk." *

(*When the Statute of Limitations Doesn't Apply...*, Lviv, 1985, p. 95)

Summer 1942. "'Oh, my God! What is the world coming to? What has this child done to you that you are taking his life?'

"But Zvarich** only roared [with laughter]. All my hair stood on end from that inhuman laugh. 'Shut up, or you'll be there this minute,' he sneered, and again fired at the child but did not kill him. The little boy went into agony before the eyes of his mom and dad.

" 'Oh, mommy, it hurts!' screamed the poor child. 'It hurts so!' So Zvarich fired a couple more times into that small body to finish the child off."

(From the testimony of Yefrosinya Bilityuk)

August 1942. "The Ukrainian populace was evicted from the vicinity of Vinnitsya, because the Nazis had decided to use the site for the construction of a military settlement called Hegewald. Another such settlement, Verstenstadt, was to be built near Korosten. Both were intended as venues of Germanization and every step was taken to procure blue-eyed Ukrainian children as 'eugenic" material.

" 'What did you do with the Yaroshes, a Polish family from Ozeryany?' the investigator asked Stasyuk (an OUN bandit).

" 'The one who owned a threshing machine?'

" 'Yes.'

" 'What did we do? I shot the old man and when his daughter-in-law came out carrying a little girl I thrust my bayonet into her stomach. She was expecting another child. After this I went away. We returned though. It was

* He fled to Canada after WWII.

** Kyryrlo (Cyril) Zvarich found shelter in Great Britain after the war, under the name of Stanislav Petrovsky who had been killed by nationalists.

interesting to find out if she had survived. We saw that she was still alive. Her lips were parched, the daughter was wading in blood around her. Yarosh's daughter-in-law asked for a drink of water, and one of our men filled a dipper with urine and poured it into her mouth. Then we finished her off...'"

(P. Shafeta. *People and Cains*, Kiev, 1982, p. 17)

"*Schutzpolizei* men... took part in all acts of repression in the Jewish ghetto. In the course of one such action, a pregnant woman was dragged out of the hospital. One of the OUN-*Schutzpolizei* men placed his foot on her stomach and asked, 'Sarah, do you want to have a baby? I'll give it to you right now...' With these words, he cut open her belly, pulled out the blood-covered fetus and threw it on top of the woman who had fainted..."

(From a February 10, 1948, statement of Isaac Wolski-Kutten, former member of the *Judenrat* ["Jewish Council"] in Nadvirna, Lviv Region)

December 7, 1942. "The Ukrainian Nazi police force of Rava-Ruska was ordered to exterminate the POW camp. As an afterthought (the Nazi command must have calculated the number of inmates per available policeman), Volodymyr (Walter) Osidach *, the police chief, and his gang were reinforced by eight hundred policemen and gendarmes led by *SS Obersturmführer* Willhauss, the commandant of the Yanivka death camp, and by Rokyta, an experienced nationalist thug. The massacre lasted till January 10. The remaining several hundred POWs were shot in Sidletsky Forest. According to eyewitnesses, the horrible scenes they then watched were simply impossible to imagine. All told, twelve thousand inmates were slaughtered in the 'operation.'"

(*Their True Face,* Part III, Kiev, 1978, p. 48)

December 19, 1942. "The Commission established that by the time the Village Soviet of Troitske was liberated by the Red Army, following a period of Nazi occupation..., only 1,800 out of the 3,000 prisoners of war had survived

* Volodymyr (Walter) Osidach found refuge in the U.S.A.

at the camp; the remaining 1,200 had been butchered and partially buried alive by German fascist hangmen...

"This Commission... considers as a fully established fact that... the responsibility for this heinous atrocity rests with the German fascist command, personally with the Camp Commandant Franz Pabsch and the following policemen and traitors of their Motherland: (1) Yakiv Lukyanenko; (2) Yaroslav Dzyha; (3) Ivan Korovyn; (4) Volodymyr Krylov; (5) Victor Turchenko, to mention but a few."

(From the "Act on the Atrocious Maltreatment of Prisoners of War at the Camp on the Territory of the Troitske Village Soviet, Mylove District, Luhansk Region [currently Voroshilovgrad Region]," Central State Archives of the USSR, f. 7021, b. 56, c. 2, p. 6-8)

January 21, 1943. "In the immediate vicinity of the villages of Vulky and Hebultsy the bandits * killed one German officer, one German soldier, one *Volksdeutsch*, and gravely wounded one German soldier. As a countermeasure, those of the local residents in Vulky and Hebultsy that were suspected of banditism were shot and their property burned. It was established beyond doubt that that part of the populace had indeed aided and abetted the bandits. By way of further countermeasures, 80 persons, incarcerated at the penitentiary of Shepetivka on charges of complicity, were executed by firing squads.

"From now on, any person found to have supported the bandits by giving them shelter, food, or in any other manner, will be likewise executed, together with his/her family, and that person's property will be burned.

"In addition to the aforementioned, any person found to have shirked his/her work duty, or discovered outside the limits of the prescribed area of habitation without valid reasons, albeit for a brief period, will be qualified as a bandit and subject to the same countermeasures."

(From an ad issued by the *Gebietskommissar* of Shepetivka, dated January 25, 1943; Khmelnitsky Regional State Archives, f. P—429, b. 1, c. 1, p. 25)

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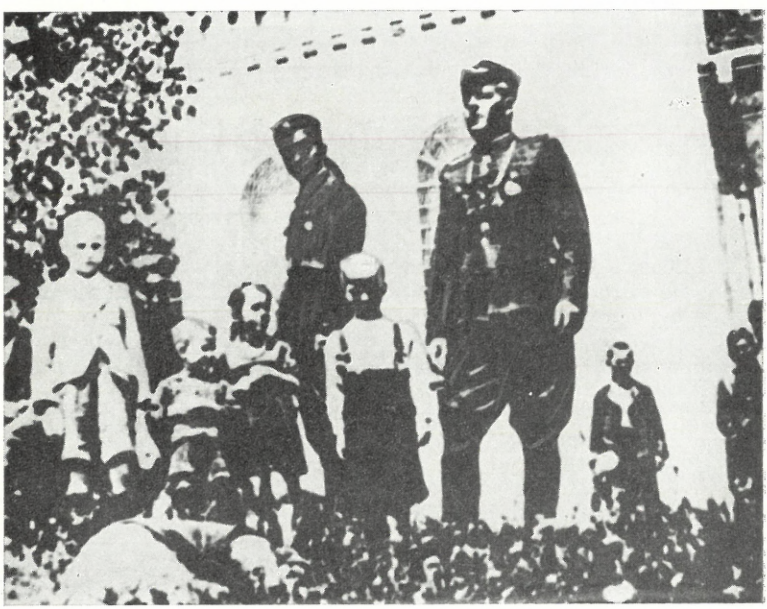
* The Nazis thus referred to Soviet partisans; the same term is used in the same sense in the rest of the quotation.

The way Hitler's "Neue Ordnung" was introduced on the occupied territories.

The Taras Shevchenko Museum in Chernihiv ruined by German invaders.

Remains of Soviet scientists burnt by fascist barbarians in the Second Professorate House in Stalino (now Donetsk). 1943.

Yevhen Bilas, former police commandant in the town of Truskavets, posing on November 13, 1943, over the body of a woman he had killed near the church. After the war, he found refuge in Canada.



More than 2.2 million people were deported from Ukraine to the fascist Germany for forced labor. Photos: 1. Kiev. Soviet women being sent to Germany (1941). 2. Young people from Lubny District, Poltava Region, in a labor camp in Germany (1943).

Residents of Poltava grieve over the bodies of their relatives executed by the invaders (September 1943).

This photo, taken in the late autumn of 1943, shows a group of men from "Vovk's" company of the 31st SD Punitive Detachment (Ukrainian Self-Defense Legion). Among them are: No. 1 — Olexa Boruchik ("Yastrub") who took part in the suppression of the Warsaw Uprising and settled in the town of Bradford, Britain, after the war; No. 2.— Captain Mikhailo Karkots ("Vovk"); No. 3 — Fedir Sushchik ("Komar") who committed atrocities against civil population; left for the U.S.A. where he has been hanging around various nationalist organizations.

Heinrich Himmler inspecting the SS Halychyna Division.

Гайнамер

Райхсміністер Г. Гіммлер у дивізії „Галичина"
Зимовий 1944

Funeral of the Shevtsov family brutally murdered by the Nazis during their retreat from the town of Osipenko (now Berdyansk). Zaporizhya Region (1943).

Kiev. A boy shot by fascists near his house in Pidvalna Street on November 6, 1943, the day Soviet troops entered the capital of Ukraine.

ЗВІТ

ПОЛ. ВИК. ВІДДІЛ С.В.В.Р. / псевдо Району /

за час від ..... до .....1943р.

1 / а/ Від попереднього звіту не закінчено справ .....20 осіб.
б/ Поступило справ за звітний час .....80 -" "-

Разом 100 осіб.

2 / Розглянено справ за звітній час ..... 90 осіб
з того:
а/ за комунізм ..... 10 осіб
б/ за сексотство ..... 5 - " -
в/ виступи проти УПА..5 - " -
г/ невиконання наказу ...10 осіб
д/ злодійство .....20- " -
е/ розт. орг. майна..... 40 - "
і т. п.

Залишилось незакінчених справ .....10 осіб

3 / Покарано .....80 осіб

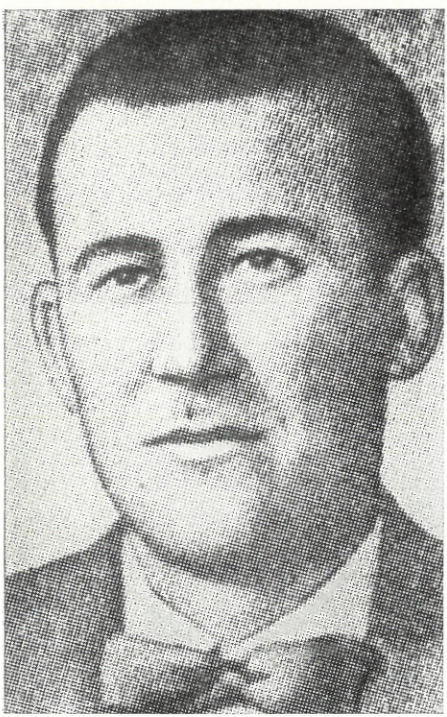
За що покарано	ВИМІНА КАРИ							
	смертю	конф. майна	фіз. роб.	кар. від.	шом пол.	разом	оправд. з слід.	всього
за комунізм	10					10		10
за сексотст.	5	X	1	2		5		5
вист. пр. УПА		2	1	2		5		5
нев. наказу			5		5	10		10
злодійство	10				5	15	5	20
роз. орг. майн.	15		10	5	5	35	5	40
і т. д.								
Разом	40	2	16	7	15	80	10	90

4. Арештовано: а/ з попереднього звіту .....20 ос
б/ за звітній час .....80 "

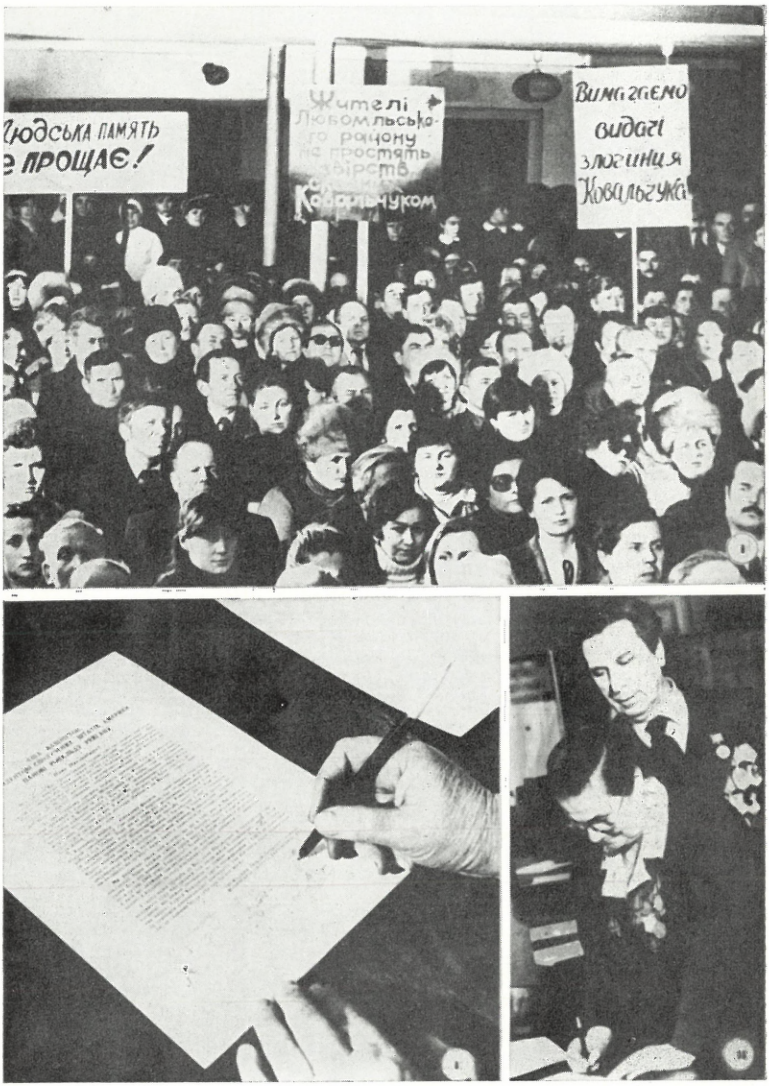
Разом

"SB" nationalist "Security Service" thugs kept detailed track of their hair-raising crimes, so that they could provide their Nazi masters with solid proof of their dirty deeds. Photo: One of such "routine" reports.

Ivano-Frankivsk. Nazis and cutthroats from the Ukrainian Auxiliary Police of the town of Sniatyn escorting a group of local Jews to the place of execution.



Nazi collaborator Anton Shpak was sentenced to death in absentia for inhuman cruelty and participation in mass killings of civilian residents. He managed to escape well-deserved punishment. Currently, this Nazi war criminal resides in Canada under the assumed identity of Anatole Bilotserkivsky. Photos: 1. Results of Shpak's bloody deeds in Bila Tserkva; 2. Shpak, a Ukrainian Nazi policeman; 3. Anatole Bilotserkivsky (Shpak) — photo borrowed from a Ukrainian nationalist newspaper.



Photos: 1. In March 1986, a meeting was held in the town of Lyuboml, Volyn Region. Participants in the meeting sent an appeal to the U.S. President Ronald Reagan demanding the extradition of Serhiy Kovalchuk, Nazi criminal and traitor, who currently resides in Philadelphia. 2. Antonina Abakumets and Pavlo Kartunov, war and labor veterans, are signing the appeal.

On November 4, 1942, a Nazi punitive detachment, together with OUN sellouts, massacred 137 civilians in the small village of Klubochyn, Volyn Region. The memory of this atrocity will always be an unhealing wound in the hearts of the fellow countrymen.

In May 1987, a large youth antiwar rally was held on the site of Klubochyn tragedy in Volyn Region. It was attended by thousands, and its participants unanimously approved the Address to Parliaments and Governments of the U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, France, Australia and the FRG. This document urged to recognize the inevitability of punishment for Nazi war criminals (unfortunately, quite a few of them found haaven in the aforelisted countries). Justice must reign supreme, so that none of these atrocious crimes against humanity can ever be repeated anywhere on this planet.

July 14, 1943. "We had a report on a monstrous massacre of Ukrainian and Czech inhabitants in the village of Malin by Ostrozhets in Dubny District [on that day]: The villagers were herded to the local wooden church and burned alive. People for whom there was no room inside the church were driven into the former village council building and barns and likewise burned. The total number of the people burned by the state police was about 850. The cries of those going up in flames were heard at a distance of 5 km."

(An excerpt from a letter sent by Bishop Platon of the Kremenets-Rovno Eparchy, dated July 20, 1943; Central State Archives of the Ukr. SSR, f. 4620, b. 3, c. 378, p. 35)

"If I found a Ukrainian worth sitting at the same table with me, I would have to have him shot."

(From a statement made by *Gauleiter* and *Reichskommissar* Erich Koch; summer 1943)

August 29-30, 1943. "A nationalist group [called] *Zaviy Khvist,* led by German agent Stelmashchuk (code name IV-Hord) killed 15,000 Poles. This genocide was committed by them in Golob, Kovel, Storovizhiv, Luboml and Lutsk districts of Volyn. Livestock, valuables and food-stuffs were taken away and the houses burnt to the ground. In the villages of Ostrivka and Ostrivetska Volya, *Zaviy Khvist* murdered 2,000 Poles. The same was done in the villages of Rivne, Lisnyaki, Stavinsky Smolyari, Velika Guta, Nudizhe."

(L. Kisya. *Pravdy ne Zatmaryty* ["Truth Can't be Obliterated"], Kiev, 1965, p. 62)

Autumn 1943. "I was visiting with Olexiy Litnytsky, my brother, when a truck carrying a group of policemen drove up to our place. I recognized Luka Ostrovsky * among the policemen. He entered the room and ordered my brother to tell him what he knew about the partisans. My brother had no contacts with partisans and said so. Luka ordered me out of the house, whereupon he took my brother, his wife and two children to an adjoining room. Ostrovsky had two policemen with him. I was in

* Found shelter in Canada after WWII.

the yard when I heard shots inside the house. Luka walked out and told me to bring my brother's things outside. As I entered the house I saw that my brother and his family had been murdered.

"Afterwards, Luka Ostrovsky and the policemen went to where my brother's neighbor, Furman, lived. Furman and his family were also killed. Their homes were burned to the ground, along with the victims' bodies."

(From the testimony of Vasyl Litnytsky; *Yikhnie Spravzhnie Oblychya* ["Their True Face"], Kiev, 1974, pp. 28, 30)

October 31, 1943. "Dolyna. Striy District. On Sunday forty-three persons were placed in front of a firing squad publicly — most of them were Ukrainians, condemned on martial law charges of illegal possession of firearms, contacts with [partisan] gangs, and other such activities. Among those executed were six persons by the surname Babyak, because one Babyak is a [partisan] bandit. Six Azerbaijani men were hanged by the neck right then and there.

"**N.B.**— More than 80 persons were shot to death when rounding up people for the [planned] execution..."

(From the Chronicle of the SS Halychyna Infantry Division)

November 13, 1943. "On that horrible day about 2,500 civilians were murdered by the Gestapo and the Ukrainian Police. The city streets and courtyards saw a real manhunt. Among the victims were many prominent scientists such as M. D. Lev, Prof. Schultz, and other intellectuals. Among the cruelest killers participating in Wild Thursday and other massacres were Stepan Havrish, a policeman, and Police Commandant Yevhen Bilas.*

(Klim Dmytruk. *Without a Homeland*, Kiev, 1984, p. 64)

Late autumn 1943. "Nazarchuk** entered my home. He tried to talk me into joining the OUN. I refused. He then

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* After WWII, Havrish found refuge in the United States, and Bilas in Canada.

** Nazarchuk (also known as Dmytro Kupiak) fled to Canada after the war, bringing with him his loot — valuables taken away from his victims.

made me follow him at gun point. Some distance from Sernova we met two armed members of a nationalist unit who accompanied us to the home of Skrakovsky. There we picked up two Jewish women with two kids. Nazarchuk pointed to the youngest child and told me, 'It's your turn to kill him.' I said, 'You can do to me whatever you will, but you won't turn me into a murderer.'

" 'Some hero!' they laughed. One of the thugs grabbed the child and took him outside. As we walked out of the house we found 4 corpses lying in the street, getting blue from decomposition.

" 'What did you do to them?' I asked Nazarchuk.

" 'I strangled them,' he replied. He laughed and added, 'I'm not fond of shooting, I'm fond of strangling them, and it gives me the giggles to watch as they let out their final breath before they die."

(From the testimony of eyewitness V. Kachurets in M. Safonova's *Uniatska Tserkva i Fashizm* ["The Uniate Church and Fascism"], Lviv, 1981, p. 31-32)

December 1943 (New Year's Eve). "In the evening, platoon leader Vasil Sobko ('Grab') announced to his men that a shooting of Jews was to be held in the schoolyard at night. He called for volunteers.

"Two volunteered: squad leader Ivan Kolesnik and Sobko's fellow villager Ivan Kurkash.

"Shortly before midnight, Kolesnik and Kurkash were summoned to the Ukrainian Self-Defense Legion headquarters. On their return several hours later, both were intoxicated and showing every mark of extreme agitation...

"Kolesnik told the legionnaires that the Germans had motored in about 300 Jews. They were forced to strip naked, driven to the edge of the trenches dug beforehand, and shot there. Kolesnik, for one, killed them by pistol shots to the back of the head."

(From eyewitness accounts of massacres in the village of Pidhaitsi, Lutsk District, Volyn Region. [Valery Styrkul. *We Accuse*, Kiev, 1984, p. 259-260])

February 27, 1944. "We were ordered by detachment commander Ivan Melnyk to gather near Yakub Yakimiv's house in the village of Zharkiv, Brody District. There we were given weapons. I received a rifle and fifteen cartridges. Melnyk formed us up and announced that we were going to Huta Penyatska on sledges. Riding in front were village headman Yosif Kavech and an SS officer.* Our band, led by Melnyk and Zharkovsky, followed the SS men. When we came into the village, we were instructed to set fire to the houses and other buildings and bring the inhabitants to the church. Those who tried to run away were shot on sight.

"After we completely surrounded the village, the inhabitants were taken from the church to the barns, which were locked and set on fire. All in all, from 700 to 720 villagers were burned alive. The massacre lasted until 2 p.m. After it ended, the SS men took away all the cattle — cows, sheep, pigs, as well as horses and grain. The bandits took various goods, clothes and fowl."

(From the testimony of Yustyn Dovhan, former OUN bandit)

March 6, 1944. "The Bolsheviks temporarily seized the eastern and northern districts of Ternopil... When the Germans and our SS men recaptured that part of the city from the Bolsheviks, our men drove all the Poles into a Catholic church and killed them there."

(From the Chronicle of the SS Halychyna Infantry Division)

"On **March 11, 1944,** in the environs of Podlamia (P 293) 200 participants in the Ukrainian Freedom Movement [i.e., the so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army] declared themselves ready to join hands with the German Armed Forces in fighting Bolshevism. In the course of March 12, 1944, their number reached about 1,200.

"On **March 12, 1944,** the monastery in Brody was shelled from grenade launchers by the Ukrainian freedom fighters who also attempted to break into the monastery.

"Major Dr. Giebel, officer of the intelligence and counter-intelligence section of Operational Team Brody, con-

* A unit of the SS Halychyna Division took part in that "pacifying action" at the village of Huta Penyatska.

firmed this information and stated that the army had supplied the armed band with weapons and clothes. To my mind, he should have used the term 'friendly troops' instead of 'armed band.'"

(From a telegram, dated March 15, 1944, by Chief of Cracow Police to Chief of Lviv Police; Central State Archives of the Ukr. SSR, f. 4620, b. 3, c. 378, p. 85)

August 1944. "V. Oliynyk, P. Chuchman and A. Moroz, together with their ringleader D. Kupiak and other bandits of the 'SB' unit of the regional leadership of the OUN and with the local 'Vilchur's' OUNite band, made an armed raid on the village of Verblyani, Busk District. V. Oliynyk, P. Chuchman, A. Moroz, together with other raiders, surrounded the house of the Soviet activist Volodymyr Troyan who lived there with his elderly father Tomko, his wife Hanna, small sons Ivan and Stakh, baby daughter as yet unnamed, and his twelve-year-old orphan niece, Agafia Troyan...

"Mikhailo Kupiak set fire to the house with his rocket pistol. Trying to escape, Volodymyr Troyan crawled through the straw-thatched roof, jumped down and started to run. V. Oliynyk noticed V. Troyan and opened submachine gun fire, while Bohdan Chuchman ('Kruk') overtook Troyan in the garden and killed him. The members of Volodymyr Troyan's family began to run out of the blazing house. When Tomko Troyan and twelve-year-old Agafia — holding Hanna Troyan's baby in her arms — ran out of the house, they were killed by the bandits in the courtyard.

"The baby, which lay under Agafia's dead body, was still alive; but soon after the death of her parents and relatives she died."

(*Day of Reckoning*, Kiev, 1972, p. 37-38)

September 1944. "Twelve residents of the village of Boykuma, Demydivka District, Rovno Region, were tortured to death and then thrown down a drinking well by a gang of Banderists. Among the victims was 4-year-old Larissa Rutkovska. A bandit fired at her. The bullet grazed her cheek and tore off one ear. After that the child was hurled down the well, landing on top of the bodies of her relatives and fellow villagers. The baby broke her

leg in the fall. Small Larissa lay in the well 24 hours, until Soviet soldiers came and lifted her from the well and saved her life."

(*Kryvavykh Kayiniv Pechat*, Kiev, 1980, p. 147)

Autumn 1944. "On orders from OUN leaders, we avoided the Germans, and the German command, by an agreement with the OUN chiefs, ordered its troops to leave our armed units alone, although quite often we and Germans found ourselves stationed in the same village.

"I am a living witness to know how the Germans armed our detachments and left them to fight the Soviet underground. I saw with my own eyes how in the fall of 1944 Germans brought 20 wagons of weapons — submachine guns, Soviet rifles and cartridges for them, several heavy machine guns and other military equipment and clothes, even two anti-tank guns with ammunition — and handed all this over to Ren's unit. Whoever was in the Bukove Berdo Forest near the village of Stuposiany in the province of Sanok at that period could see and testify to this open cooperation with German combat units."

(From the testimony of Yuri Stefyuk, former OUNite)

* * *

At the end of October 1944, the Red Army liberated Ukraine. Most Ukrainian nationalist "freedom fighters" fled West together with the retreating *Wehrmacht*. Some of them, however, stayed behind the Soviet lines, on treacherous terroristic missions assigned them by the clandestine agencies of the Third Reich.* At present, these

* The following is an excerpt from the statement of former *Abwehr Hauptmann* and prisoner of war Josef Lazarek: "In December 1943, the AAA [*Abwehr* Headquarters] took a decision to set up a special secret agency in Lviv, the 2nd Department of the *Generalgouvernement* Occupational Army Staff, to make wider use of the UPA in the interests of German Military Intelligence. The *Abwehr's* Vice Director, General Lachousen, made me its chief. The principal mission of the department was to train Ukrainian nationalists as radio operators and demolition experts to reinforce the UPA bands operating in the Soviet rear. According to the instructions of the Center, we were to use them for taking full control of all Banderite units and stepping up their terrorist and subversive activities so as to paralyze the Red Army rear. We were also to receive intelligence information from the OUN men and provide them with arms and various equipment."

characters and their advocates try to present their past murders and maraudery as some "liberation struggle."

The latter can be illustrated, among other things, with the heinous doings of a nationalist gang led by Stefan Yanishevsky, which operated in Rovno Region. Between December and March of 1945, close to 700 civilians were put to death on Yanishevsky's orders, including residents of the village of Derevyane, varying in age, who were tossed down a drinking well. Among those martyrs was the wife of a collective farmer who had joined a local anti-nationalist self-defense detachment. The bandits gouged out her eyes. There was also the local Russian Orthodox priest who had anathemized the OUN killers in a sermon. Ha was sawed in halves while still alive.

The truth remains that the surviving Nazi servants from among the Ukrainian nationalists have never been, and shall never be, "freedom fighters"! They have never represented, and nor shall they ever represent, any interests of my people! The Ukrainian nation has never followed, and shall never follow, in the footsteps of those that parroted their ideological teachers trying to gain supremacy over other peoples by way of genocide, stubbornly alleging their belonging to some "superior race," that the Italian fascist dictator had a "head closely related to the Ukrainian round-headed type," that Hitler was "completely close to the Ukrainian race," and to top it all off, that he was an "honorary Ukrainian citizen"! (Incidentally, leaders of nationalist groups in the West haven't as yet nullified the above "honorary status"; nor have they retracted any of their "most faithful" declarations addressed to Hitler before and during WWII.) Stepan Lenkavsky, one of the leaders of the OUN (Bandera), wrote in the nationalist magazine *Studiya* (No. 1, 1948):

"For us, people who are kind, genial and honest are not useful or worthy of our attention or interest. This category of people is not worthy of our attention and does not fit into our plans. In our understanding, such people are good for nothing; they are zeroes. Sons of bitches are the ones we find both interesting and worthy of our attention, a category of people which are capable of anything, and it is these people that we ought to promote to the leading nucleus. It is actually necessary for us to inherit the fascist-Hitlerite methods, and not to be afraid,

inwardly, but to have the guts to accept and recognize ourselves as fascists. We must fully perceive all this and appraise all members of our organization along these lines."

So this is how the nationalists actually felt about it! In fact, nothing had changed for them even after the final collapse of the Third Reich, except the sources of financial and material support. Nor is it surprising that one of the nationalist "führers" declared in the early 1980s (sic): "Any conflict between the U.S.A. and the USSR is useful to us." * (*Vyzvolnyi Shliakh,* No 2, 1982, p. 157).

They are still bloodthirsty, they want more victims. That is why one simply cannot forgive or forget any of the heinous crimes perpetrated by these devout servants of the Nazi "crusaders." We have no right to do so if we really want our children and the generations to come to live under peaceful skies!

* These words belong to Yaroslav Stetsko, former Nazi agent who not only found refuge in the West but also enjoyed quite some popularity with certain U.S. and other political leaders.

"And in our land, by faith retrieved,
No foemen shall be brought to birth,
Mothers and sons shall show their worth
And love shall reign throughout the earth."

(From Taras Shevchenko's "Old Archimedes drank no wine...")

PEOPLE, BE VIGILANT!

Since the earliest days of Nazi Germany's treacherous invasion of my Motherland the Ukrainian nationalists, following in the wake of the *Wehrmacht* onslaught as SS, SD and *Abwehr* agents, policemen and staff members of Nazi-controlled editorial offices, were directly involved in mass killings of civilian residents or did their best to incite acts of sheer terror against the population. Under slogans extolling some "struggle for the liberation of Ukraine" they faithfully served, or rather, waited hand and foot on the Nazis from the first till the last day of the invasion. Thus, Feodor Fedorenko, that very "quiet neighbor" who helped the Nazis exterminate Jews at Treblinka during the war and was so fond of posing for cameras among flowers in Miami after the war, ended his "combat youth" in one of the *Volksturm* units holding back the Allies in Hamburg.

Ukrainski Shchodenni Visti, published in Lviv under Nazi control but nationalist editorship, wrote on July 16, 1941: "We Ukrainians wholeheartedly wish Germany to emerge triumphant in her struggle for a new order. Our desire isn't hypocritical, conjectural or transient. It stems from the political condition of Ukraine and the psychological state of the Ukrainian people; from historical experience. At present the Ukrainian people reaffirms this desire by closely cooperating with German representatives in every sector. Fate itself has united Germans and Ukrainians for such cooperation. Now a situation has developed similar to the year 1914; now, too, the enemies of Germany are simultaneously enemies of the Ukrainian people and its future. We know only too well what the Ukrainian people can expect from Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Sikorsky.

"While closely cooperating with Germany, we put everything in this collaboration, our heart, feelings, all our creative strength, life and blood. We do so, because

we believe that the new order in Europe, as created by Adolf Hitler, is a genuine order, and that Ukraine is one of the vanguard forces in Eastern Europe and perhaps the most significant element in the foundation of this new order. Even more importantly, Ukraine is Germany's natural ally. We do believe that the creator of the new order has foreseen, pondered and introduced all these points in the program for the revival of New Europe."

Yaroslav Stetsko, one of those that preached these ideas, a war criminal, head of the so-called "government of Free Ukraine" (put together by Nazis in occupied Lviv), was accorded a remarkably warm welcome in precisely those countries which toward the end of the war had declared their resolution to punish all Nazi war criminals. Official representatives of different ranks were delighted to shake hands with this traitor of the Ukrainian people. Some referred to him as a "champion of freedom," others considered him as one of the most faithful sword-bearers of the anticommunist "crusaders," thus inadvertently admitting that nothing had changed in his views since he had served the Nazis.

Unfortunately, there are quite a few characters like Stetsko who avoided just punishment due them in accordance with various international legal documents, even though there is ample evidence of their crimes against humanity.*

Sufficient grounds for their arrest and prosecution are also found in numerous documents adopted within the UN network.

* * *

"**Whereas** the United Nations have from time to time made declarations of their intention that war criminals shall be brought to justice...

"**Article 1.** There shall be established after consultation with the Control Council for Germany an International Military Tribunal for the trial of war criminals whose offences have no particular geographical location whether

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* The N.Y. Senate must have been guided by the "best" of intentions when it passed a special resolution in memoriam of Yaroslav Stetsko.

they can be accused individually or in their capacity as members of organizations or groups or in both capacities...

"**Article 4.** Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the provisions established by the Moscow Declaration concerning the return of war criminals to the countries where they committed their crimes...

"**Article 7.** This Agreement shall come into force on the day of signature and shall remain in force for the period of one year and shall continue thereafter, subject to the right of any Signatory to give, through the diplomatic channel, one month's notice of intention to terminate it. Such termination shall not prejudice any proceedings already taken or any findings already made in pursuance of this Agreement..."

(From the text of the August 8, 1945, Agreement signed in London by the U.S.A., Great Britain, the USSR and France)

"**Article 1.** In pursuance of the Agreement signed on the 8th day of August 1945 by the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, there shall be established an International Military Tribunal (hereinafter called 'the Tribunal') for the just and prompt trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis...

"**Article 6.** The Tribunal established by the Agreement referred to in Article 1 hereof for the trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis countries shall have the power to try and punish persons who, acting in the interests of the European Axis countries, whether as individuals or as members of organizations, committed any of the following crimes.

"The following acts, or any of them, are crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility:

"(a) **Crimes against peace:** namely, planning, preparation, initiation, or waging of war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing;

"(b) **War crimes:** namely, violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity;

"(c) **Crimes against humanity:** namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecution on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

"Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plan."

(From the text of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal)

"In order to give effect to the terms of the Moscow Declaration of 30 October 1943 and the London Agreement of 8 August 1945, and the Charter issued pursuant thereto, and in order to establish a uniform legal basis in Germany for the prosecution of war criminals and similar offenders other than those dealt with by the International Military Tribunal, the Control Council * enacts as follows:

"Article II.

"1. Each of the following acts is recognized as a crime:

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* The Control Council was established in Germany pursuant to an agreement reached between the governments of the U.S.A., the U.K., France and the USSR concerning the mechanism of control in Germany (May 1, 1945). The Council was meant to exercise the supreme powers of the four Allied countries in Germany, for the period of fulfillment of the basic requirements of unconditional capitulation. It consisted of four Commanders-in-Chief of the occupation troops in Germany.

"(a) **Crimes against peace.** Initiation of invasions of other countries and wars of aggression in violation of international laws and treaties, including but not limited to planning, preparation, initiation or waging a war of aggression, or a war of violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing.

"(b) **War crimes.** Atrocities or offenses against persons or property constituting violations of the laws or customs of war, including but not limited to murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labour or for any other purpose, of civilian population from occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.

"(c) **Crimes against humanity.** Atrocities and offenses, including but not limited to murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, rape, or other inhuman acts committed against any civilian population, or persecution on political, racial or religious grounds whether or not in violation of the domestic laws of the country where perpetrated.

"(d) Membership in categories of a criminal group or organization declared criminal by the International Military Tribunal.

"2. Any person without regard to nationality or the capacity in which he acted, is deemed to have committed a crime as defined in paragraph 1 of this Article, if he (a) was a principal or (b) was an accessory to the commission of any such crime or ordered or abetted the same or (c) took a consenting part therein or (d) was connected with plans or enterprises involving its commission or (e) was a member of any organization or group connected with the commission of any such crime or (f) with reference to paragraph 1(a), if he held a high political, civil, or military (including General Staff) position in Germany or in one of its Allies, cobelligerents or satellites or held high position in the financial, industrial or economic life of any such country...

"**Article III.**

"1. Each occupying authority, within its Zone of occupation,

"(a) shall have the right to cause persons within such Zone suspected of having committed a crime, including those charged with crime by one of the United Nations, to be arrested and shall take under control the property, real and personal, owned or controlled by said persons, pending decisions as to its eventual disposition.

"(b) shall report to the Legal Directorate the names of all suspected criminals, the reasons for and the places of their detention, if they are detained, and the names and location of witnesses...

"Article IV.

"1. When any person in a Zone in Germany is alleged to have committed a crime, as defined in Article II, in a country other than Germany or in another Zone, the government of that nation or the Commander of the latter Zone, as the case may be, may request the Commander of the Zone in which the person is located for his arrest and delivery for trial to the country or Zone in which the crime was committed..."

(From the text of the Control Council Law No. 10 "Punishment of Persons Guilty of War Crimes, Crimes Against Peace and Against Humanity" of December 20, 1945)

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that there still exist in the world convinced adherents of Nazism and racial intolerance whose activities, if they are not opposed in sufficient time, could bring about a resurgence of those ideologies, which are clearly incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and that, accordingly, the danger of a revival, or a development of new forms, of Nazism and racial discrimination combined with terrorism cannot be disregarded,

"Believing it essential, in order to remove this threat to the peace and security of peoples and to the realization of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, to elaborate a series of urgent and effective measures which might be adopted by states with a view to suppressing the revival of Nazism and preventing its revival, in any form or manifestation, in the future...,

"**Confirming** that Nazism and other forms of racial intolerance constitute a serious threat to the realization everywhere of human rights and freedoms and the maintenance of international peace and security,

"**Deeming** it essential that the question of measures to be taken to combat Nazism and racial intolerance should be kept under constant review by the appropriate United Nations bodies with a view to the timely and immediate adoption of the necessary measures for the complete eradication of Nazism from the life of society,

"1. **Condemns** all manifestations of the ideology and practice of Nazism and racial intolerance, wherever they may occur;

"2. **Calls upon** States to take steps to bring to light any evidence of the manifestation and dissemination of the ideology and practice of Nazism and racial intolerance and to ensure that they are rigorously suppressed and prohibited...;

"5. **Urgently calls upon** those States concerned which have not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to prevent the activities of Nazi and racist organizations and groups;

"6. **Appeals** to all States to prohibit activity by organizations propagating concepts of Nazism and racial superiority;

"7. **Urges** those States which are unable, for serious constitutional or other reasons, to implement immediately and fully the provisions of Article 9 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination — both of which condemn and outlaw all propaganda and all organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form — to take measures designed to ensure the speedy disbandment and disappearance of such organizations, these measures to provide, **inter alia**, that:

"**(a)** Such organizations should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from organs of the State, private companies or individuals;

"**(b)** Such organizations should not be allowed the use of public premises in which to establish their headquarters or conduct meetings of their members, the use of streets and squares in populated areas for holding demonstrations, or the use of public information media for disseminating propaganda;

"**(c)** Such organizations should not be allowed to form militarized detachments on any pretext, and offenders should be subject to prosecution in the courts;

"**(d)** Persons employed by the State, particularly in the armed forces, should not be permitted to belong to such organizations;

and all these measures to be taken only in so far as they are compatible with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights...;

"13. **Confirms** the principles of international law with regard to the eradication of Nazism, and appeals to all States to act in conformity with those principles."

(From the text of Resolution 2839 [XXVI] of December 18, 1971)

"The General Assembly...,

"**Bearing in mind** the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of aggression, foreign occupation, Nazism and fascism...,

"**Considering** that the fortieth anniversary of the victory over Nazism and fascism in the Second World War will occur in 1985 and should serve to mobilize efforts of the world community in its struggle against Nazi, fascist and neo-fascist and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror...,

"**Firmly convinced** that the best bulwark against Nazism and racial discrimination is the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions, that the existence of genuine political, social and economic democracy is an effective vaccine and an equally effective antidote against the formation or development of Nazi movements and that a political system which is based on freedom and effective participation by the people in the conduct of public affairs, and under which economic and social conditions are such as to ensure a decent standard of living for the population, makes it impossible for fascism, Nazism or other ideologies based on terror to succeed...,

"**Conscious** of the need to counter the spread of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, racial intolerance, hatred and terror...,

"4. **Calls upon** States to assist each other in detecting, arresting and bringing to trial persons suspected of having committed war crimes and crimes against humanity and, if they are found guilty, in punishing them...;

"8. **Gives expression** to the respect felt by today's generations for the victims of and the struggle of peoples against Nazism and fascism in the Second World War and for establishing the United Nations in order to save mankind from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person..."

(From the text of Resolution 39/114 of December 14, 1984)

"**The General Assembly,**

"**Recalling** that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against Nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war,

"**Aware** of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

"**Deeply alarmed** at the existence of groups and organizations which still propagate totalitarian ideologies and practices, including Nazi, fascist and neo-fascist ones, which violate human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights to self-determination, to life, liberty and security of person and to freedom from discrimination, and which thereby threaten the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations,

"**Expressing its concern** that the proponents of fascist, neo-fascist and other totalitarian ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are

increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale...,

"**Mindful** of the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, set forth in General Assembly resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973,

"**Reaffirming** that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 3(1) of 13 February 1946 and 95(1) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States...,

"1. **Again condemns** all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, fascist and neo-fascist ideologies, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity, and expresses its determination to combat those ideologies and practices;

"2. **Urges** all States to draw attention to the threats to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prohibit or otherwise deter activities of groups or organizations or whoever is practicing those ideologies;

"3. **Invites** Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, fascist and neo-fascist ideologies...;

5. **Appeals** to States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid..."

(From the text of Resolution 41/160 of December 4, 1986)

* * *

Above I have quoted from only a small part of the documents in accordance with which Nazi war criminals and their henchmen must be brought to justice and eventually suffer for their monstrous atrocities. Among them must be also those that aided and abetted, and continue to back up the enemies of Ukraine under the guise of pompous phraseology about the "struggle for a free Ukraine." These are precisely the characters of whom Saul S. Friedman wrote in his book *Pogromchik. The Assassination of Simon Petlura:*

"During the first three days of July 1941, the 'Nightingale Battalion,' composed almost entirely of Ukrainians under the direction of the Gestapo, slaughtered seven thousand Jews in the vicinity of Lwow (Lemberg). Before their executions, Jewish professors, lawyers, and doctors were made to lick all the steps of four-story buildings and to carry garbage in their mouths from house to house. Then, forced to run the gauntlet of men who wore blue and gold armbands (coincidentally the colors of the Petlurist Republic), they were bayonetted to death in what was officially termed *Action Petlura.*

"A year later, in the same district, Ukrainian *Einsatzgruppen* again distinguished themselves in mass executions of Jews. These were the same villages and towns, the same victims, the same murder as in 1919. To this date there has been no denunciation by Ukrainian nationalists of the atrocities in World War II or of the voluntary assistance afforded the Nazi death machine by Ukrainians in Warsaw, Paris, or in the death camps of the Holocaust."

Archival documents, eyewitness testimonies, other data — all this testifies beyond doubt to the direct involvement of Ukrainian nationalists in the policy of genocide pursued by the Nazi occupiers in Ukraine, and not only there! Still, the perplexing fact remains that quite a few of the thugs that left bloody tracks on the soil of their forefathers have succeeded in evading just retribution.

Here all kinds of excuses are offered: "democratic principles," "human rights," "deteriorating health," "impossibility to ascertain the truth," etc. Most often, however, they use the argument that those nationalist murderers were "true fighters against communism" (a formula the nationalists invented themselves). Actually, the Nazis accepted their "good offices" in precisely this capacity. Today it's high time one dumped all those slogans of "struggle against communism" on the garbage heap of history, because the latter has on more than one occasion shown us the hopelessness of this approach to international relations. Nor is it likely that any stand taken in line with Dr. Goebbels' propaganda will help the world nations reach friendship and understanding, to effectively prevent another, nuclear holocaust that would lead to the destruction of life on earth. Putting it mildly, the Nazi thesis "God against the Devil" ["Hitler against Stalin"] sounds rather peculiar today...

"Ukrainians [i.e., the nationalists — **O.B.**] are not ashamed of the fact that they greeted the Army of the Occident as a Christian, humane and freedom-loving force. Still, they are outraged because those that prepared the ground for Nazism — people in London, Paris, the Vatican and Vienna — while being affiliated with Germany's Catholic and Protestant quarters, failed to rise up in defense of those that led the struggle, on two fronts, and who warned against Bolshevism." It is an excerpt from an article carried by the nationalist magazine *Vyzvolnyi Shliakh* (September 1986). Reading such junk, one can't but agree with Saul S. Friedman: They haven't changed a bit since then! As for that "two-front struggle," the reader will find a couple of eloquent examples below.

Banderist gangs murdered 100 civilian residents of Lozova, a village in Ternopil Region, a year and a half after the liberation of the administrative *oblast* by Soviet forces. The newspaper *Vilne Zhyttia* of January 17, 1945, thus described the tragedy: "One finds oneself short of adjectives and other descriptive words trying to convey to the reader the entire mind-boggling monstrosity of the scene dominated by the mutilated bodies of the Kuz family. Blood-covered lifeless human forms lying in grotesque positions on the bed, on the floor, and on top of the stove. Drops of human brain and blood scattered ac-

ross the walls and the ceiling... In Lozova, the brutalized Banderist thugs killed 7-month-old Petrusyk and 8-month-old Olenka Lachas by smashing their tiny heads with a crowbar. After that they chopped off their small hands... What would a Ukrainian mother have said if she had seen her son, now a cold-blooded killer, pick an ax, grab 3-year-old Mariyka Zahrebelna and hack off first her tiny hand, then leg, and after that her little pretty curly-haired head?"

The Ukrainian nationalists continued with their terroristic activities even after the Nazis had suffered their final collapse. Thus, on September 25, 1947, nationalist gangsters caught S. Antoniuk and D. Meliusevych, residents of Lypove (Rovno Region) who had been the first to join the local *kolkhoz*, and chopped off their right hands. Similar methods of intimidating local peasants were practiced in other rural localities.

In estimating the activities of the nationalist gangs of that period, P. Uhera, one of the OUN leaders in Lviv Region, had this to say: "When the Carpathian Mountains were occupied by Soviet forces we hid in the mountains, in Skole and former Slavske districts. At night we raided neighboring villages, terrorized the populace, killed village Soviet activists, destroyed whole families, looted food stores, and then drank and waited... for the Americans to come... I saw and went through a lot of dreadful things during those wasted years of my life. In this brief message I cannot recount even a hundredth part of my painful experiences. Murder, torture, moral degradation, animal fear of your own people's imminent retribution, the overpowering sense of doom, and desperate attempts at all costs to put off the inevitable end — such feelings permeated every OUN gang."

The nationalists are still biding their time, not in Ukraine but in those Western countries where they managed to find heaven after WWII. They have apparently forgotten the adage: "Once a traitor, always a traitor."

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Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.

(Matt. 7:6)

NEW THINKING BADLY NEEDED

On the first days of WWI, Metropolitan Sheptitsky, top hierarch of the Ukrainian Uniate Church, addressed a pastoral message to the Ukrainian population. In it he called for defending their "Motherland" — the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

"In the inferno of this horrible war our better destiny is being forged," he wrote. "It is by His Will that our accomplishments and failures are inseparable from those of the Austrian State and the Hapsburg Dynasty. After the troops of our Emperor emerge triumphant (and they shall, for such is His Grace unto us!), we shall face a real and better future."

All one has to do is change "Austro-Hungarian Monarchy" for "Germany," "Emperor" for "Führer" and 1914 for 1941, and one will come up with precisely that which the Rt. Rev. Sheptitsky tried to instill in the Ukrainian people after the Nazis had invaded the Soviet Union.

Oleksa Hay-Holowko, former Nazi collaborationist, editor of a Nazi-controlled Ukrainian periodical during WWII, published a book in Canada titled *Duel with the Devil* (1986). The Devil's role, of course, didn't go to the Nazis whom the author had served with such faithfulness, it prompted him to extoll sadism as though it were among the loftiest human virtues.

In May 1986, Richard Cohen of the *Washington Post* visited Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia. He made quite a few "discoveries" when describing a meeting between Soviet and Italian WWII veterans. One such "discovery" was that children of the children of those that had fought in the war would forget all about it and that "the medals of heroes will rest in dusty cases." One can only feel sorry for those whom this journalist is trying so hard to "sell" stuff like this!

All such "discoverers" would want nothing better than to have us and our children forget about the past war. They want us to forget not only about those that gave us life but also about those that brought us death, those that helped the evil forces. Here special hopes are placed in the absence of historical memory and lack of information concerning universally established facts.

Examples? There are plenty. Below is only one.

In August 1986, and in the same month the following year, certain Canadian, U.S., Australian, Swedish, French and British cities saw demonstrations organized in commemoration of the so-called International Black Ribbon Day. Some of these notorious events were staged by a dozen or so groups representing Canadians of East European origin. The latter protested against the alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union (the campaign "coincided" with the anniversary of the August 23, 1939, signing of the non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany). Among the participants were representatives of different surviving OUN factions, also those of the "Ukrainian Church"...

I do think that the reader should be reminded here that the Uniate Church, among other things, "celebrated the appearance of the *Wehrmacht* advance units on Soviet soil by festively sounding church bells. Its priests also spoke from pulpits and delivered sermons in which they extolled the *Wehrmacht* soldiers in their advance across the Soviet lands..." As for the so-called Ukrainian Autocephalous Church, it was created in 1942, by the Nazi occupiers themselves.

Stephen Bandera, ranking with the OUN "führers," wrote in his memorandum to *Reichsministr* Alfred Rosenberg, in connection with the proclamation of the Nazi-inspired "Ukrainian administration" in Lviv (June 30, 1941): "Evidence of friendship between the OUN and Germany is found not only in these long years of Ukrainian-German cooperation... The OUN is interested in cooperating with Germany not because of some opportunistic considerations, but proceeding from the end result of such cooperation."

Nationalist leaders representing the other OUN faction, in turn, addressed a letter to Hitler, dated July 5, 1941, in which they wrote:

"We Ukrainians affiliated to the Organization of Uk-

rainian Nationalists under the leadership of Andriy Melnyk, would like to thank you, Our Führer, for your act of historical import [i.e., for the Nazi occupation of Lviv — **O.B.**] and pledge to assit you in your struggle in every possible way."

In the Marketplace of Nazi-occupied Melitopol the nationalists hurriedly erected a monument to German soldiers (sic) who had fallen during the 1918-19 campaign against the young Soviet country.

Today their descendants upholding their Nazi ideals try to convince the world public that they are faithful to the "ideals of peace, freedom and democracy." * As they did before the war, they now see the only way of reaching their goals in yet another worldwide armed confrontation, hoping that some of the present Western political leaders will be mad enough to plunge humanity into yet another, apocalyptic bloodshed. After all, what better opportunity could they find to use the well-worn slogan of Ukraine's "liberation" to impose on her people their altogether alien views of social and political arrangement?

The above lends special weight to the following lines in the address of William H. Taft IV, Deputy Secretary of Defense, delivered at the 31st UNA Convention:

"Believe me, speaking to a friendly audience with such a long history of strong support for America's defense programs is a pleasure, and unfortunately a rare pleasure, especially since we are now in the middle of the annual Congressional debate over the defense budget. This is also a real privilege because few audiences are as familiar as this one with the reason we need a strong defense."

Indeed, there may well have been quite a few "familiar" characters in the audience before that U.S. federal official: former OUN-UPA, Ukrainian Nazi police, SD, Gestapo and SS Halychyna Division thugs. Who could know better than they?...

It is really amazing how many "well-wishers" of my people there have surfaced over the past few years! Such

---

* *Ukrainskyi Samostiynyk,* a pro-Nazi periodical, made a remarkably exposing comparison between nationalist groups when it wrote on February 26, 1950: "OUN is typically a fascist organization, and UPA has never been a Ukrainian combat formation — it is nothing but yet another *Waffen SS* unit, created after the Nazi standard, which completely adopted the Nazi mentality."

"sympathizers" appear even on the highest level, where statements like the following one are heard, now and then:

"We continue to look to the future with hope and trust that, with God's help, Ukraine will once again know the joy of freedom and independence."

Well, we've heard this before and have long since learned to see through such pompous phraseology *.

Adolf Hitler and his Third Reich ruling clique ascribed to themselves the role of Messiahs saving world civilization from the "Bolshevik threat." In reality, behind bombastic anticommunist politicking was hidden their actual thirst for global supremacy for the "German race" — i.e., German Nazism. After the victory over Nazi Germany it seemed that an end had been put to Nazism and fascism, once and for good. At the same time, the results of the struggle against the brown plague and its aftereffects show that its germs are capable of concealing within the social organism, even during the period of some democratic recuperation. Take a better look around and you'll notice that there still exist characters and forces striving toward world hegemony and to suppress liberation movements by way of sheer physical coercion and the enforcement of their will upon other countries, acting under slogans warning against and condemning the mythical "communist threat."

Take a closer look at what's going on in the world and you won't fail to detect certain analogies:

Now, as before, the main emphasis is placed on the usage of military force, the achievement of military superiority and world hegemony.

Today, as before, methods of government-controlled terrorism and "psychological warfare" are used.

Now, as decades back, an aggressive policy is being

---

* I really don't know what wild imagining it takes to write what Mr. William Safire, a *New York Times* observer, did in one of his articles, claiming that "Ukraine... welcomed the Nazis..." Probably he really believes that she did, out of "joy" over some of Hitler's declarations, particularly the one, made in the summer of 1942, about the necessity of Germanizing Ukraine and subsequently setting up "German settlements" in the vicinity of Vinnitsya, previously "cleansing" the locality of the populace. Or maybe Ukraine did so because she was "overjoyed" to experience the installment of concentration camps with which the Nazi occupiers covered its entire territory?

pursued under the pretext of struggle against the "communist threat."

Now, as before, the goal is primarily seen in the destruction of the "Soviet system."

The concept of struggle for some "vital interests" on every continent is strongly reminiscent of the Nazi *Lebensraum* idea.

Today, as previously, leaders of Ukrainian nationalist groups in the West are campaigning against the Ukrainian people under the slogans of "Ukraine's liberation"...

"Ukrainian nationalism has never been national, because it has always served the interests of foreign ruling classes. It has never been independent, just as it has never been oriented toward the strength of its native people; in contrast, it has always relied on foreign bayonets." This statement belongs to Dmytro Manuilsky. Even though it was made more than 40 years ago, it fully corresponds to reality now.

The *Ukrainian Weekly*, published in the United States, wrote on September 21, 1986: "While we cannot, and should not, deny that there were conspirators in our ranks [sic] who collaborated with the abhorrent Nazis, we feel it is also extremely important that our history be seen in its fullness to understand why such things could happen."

It is the hope of this author that the materials contained in this booklet will help the reader to do precisely so, even if partially, because a lot of things could be added in almost every aspect broached herein. To this end, I would like to cite the following quotations.

In a conversation with Rauschning Hitler said: "My teaching methods are firm. Weakness must be destroyed. Young people are being raised in the castles of my order who will make the world shudder with dread. I need youth that would crave violence and power, that would fear nobody, that would turn out formidable... Their eyes must glow like those of a magnificent wild beast... I have no need for intellect. Knowledge would be fatal to my young people."

Mykola Stepanenko, a Nazi collaborator, declared during a banquet organized by surviving servicemen to commemorate an anniversary of the SS Halychyna Division: "I share your conviction that former members of the First Ukrainian Division are today found in all Ukrainian or-

ganizations, societies and institutions, that they are among the leaders of every such organization. They hold responsible posts at private enterprises, functioning in a variety of government and private capacities, in the educational system, from public schools to universities. All of them went through the school of life in the division... and they are not ashamed of it."

In fact, they are not only unashamed of it but they even try to convince one and all that, should the Nazi war criminals be let into the hands of Soviet justice, an act of gross "injustice" would be committed! The hypocrisy of former hangmen, terrorists and marauders trying to justify atrocities perpetrated by characters like Serhiy Kovalchuk, Yuri Teodorovich and Bogdan Koziy! After all, any of them could be characterized in the words of Max Kandler, whose family was murdered by nationalists, among them Koziy: "Koziy is the Holocaust."

Unfortunately, the West seems to pay more attention to those who hide these criminals from justice, rather than to those demanding fair trial and punishment for them. Not so long ago, Federal Immigration Justice John Bragos of Chicago forbade to deport a Ukrainian American citizen by the name of Leonid Petkevich. During WWII, the latter had served as an overseer at the concentration camp of Kil Hasse.

Is the past worth being discussed today? It is. It is actually *necessary* to discuss it, especially that part of it which is history of the Second World War.* There can be no future without the past. We must discuss our past with our children, so they will know how to avoid another, nuclear holocaust. And how about all those staggering losses inflicted on mankind by the Führer's maniacal ideas, precisely those being preached now by Hitler's

* In 1986 alone, approximately 82,000 explosives left from WWII were discovered and liquidated in Ukraine. On May 2, 1987, 15 artillery shells were unearthed at the village of Dniprovka, Kamyanka-Dniprovska District, Zaporizhya Region. On May 18, a total of 20 hand grenades were found and defused on the premises of the Slobidka railroad station, Kodyma District, Odessa Region. 15 artillery shells were discovered during construction work in Kerch, Crimean Region... These are only "small signs" left by the war on the flesh of my homeland. Nothing bad happens when these WWII leftovers are timely detected and handled by specialists, but children can also find them, and do often enough. Out of their age's curiosity they tamper with them. This leads to grave injuries and death.

followers? Isn't it high time an end were put to them, once and for all? I think it is! Should a third world war break out, it would cost the human race far more than WWII's 50 million lives. It would be the end of all life on earth and there would be no one left to draw up lists of casualties. I might as well remind the reader of those perished in the past war:

Europe — about 40,000,000
Asia — over 7,500,000
America — some 450,000
Australia
and New Zealand — more than 40,000

We must talk about our past in order to explain this hellish statistic to our children. Robert Jackson, U.S. Chief Prosecutor, said at a trial in Nuremberg that we shouldn't forget for a minute that tomorrow history would judge us by exactly the records of hearings during which we judged all those war criminals. And so today we can only feel grateful to those that judged and condemned Nazism. But do we have the right to forget that not all of its servants have been meted out just punishment? The answer is a resolute no! Today they and their like are pushing the world toward nuclear Armageddon. They try to impose postulates of bygone years, based on the idea that peace is merely an intercession between wars.

Living among shadows of the past, they are unable to understand that the nuclear age calls for new thinking. Today's heated debates centering on the problems of man's survival can be condensed as a single, albeit unusual, formula: "Tell me what you think of punishment for Nazi war criminals, and I'll tell you what your attitude toward war and peace really is."

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Front cover: Smouldering ruins left where the Nazis trod (photo taken in Kiev Region, 1943).

Back cover: At dawn, on June 22, 1941, Hitler's Germany treacherously attacked the Soviet Union without the declaration of war. Fascist invaders left death, devastation and grief in their wake.

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This book is dedicated to the memory of tens of millions of people who, on the battlefields, in the enemy rear, behind the barbed wire of concentration camps, in the fetters of Nazi slavery, and where the occupiers never set foot, did all they could so the nations the world over would live under peaceful skies today.

This book explains why the residents of Soviet Ukraine still remember the horrors of Nazism and shall never forget them.

This book is meant for those to whom the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people is still Unknown War, and for those who don't want another holocaust.

This book offers ample documented evidence refuting the attempts of all those fake scholars to rewrite the history of WWII and belittle the heinous crimes of the Nazis and their henchmen.

This book reminds of important international documents, the implementation of which would ensure a well-deserved punishment for those whose hands are washed in the blood of innocent humans.